

EMPLOYEES AGREE
ON BOSTON & MAINE
PENSION CONDITIONS

System Will Be in Force Within a Few Months on Lines of Act by Legislature, It Is Learned Today.

BOARD TO MANAGE

Directors Must Accept the Decision, Before Plan by Which Road and Men Contribute Equally Is in Force.

It is learned today that the officials and employees of the Boston & Maine railroad have arrived at an agreement upon the conditions under which the pension act passed at the last session of the Legislature will be adopted and accepted over the Boston & Maine system. The decision is along the lines defined in the special legislative enactment, and within a few months the employees of the railroad will enter upon the benefits of a pension system.

There were men employed by the company, who were more or less skeptical concerning this act, and they have not sympathized with all the conditions contained in the act itself. It was because of this that the railroad officials and employees took the matter under consideration. It is now learned upon good authority that both officials and employees of the railroad are agreed upon every stipulation and that the law will go into effect in the next few months, provided the directors accept it.

Under the conditions of the act the railroad will be allowed to take not more than 3 per cent of the wages of the employees each month for use in establishing the pension fund. The railroad company in turn will put in a like sum every month for the same purpose. It is understood that the exact amount to be deducted from the salary of the employees has not as yet been determined upon.

The act provides for a board of control of seven members, three to be appointed by the railroad officials, three by the railroad employees and the seventh man to be chosen by the six thus appointed. The system therefore will be under the direction of both employees and officials.

The board of control will say whether a man is entitled to receive a pension and whether he should be continued in the active service after a certain time. It will also determine how large pensions the men retired from time to time shall receive. Pensions will be graded, but the act specifically states that none shall be less than \$200 per year. The size of pensions will depend largely upon the amount of money paid in to the board of control, and upon the amount of salary received.

MR. JEROME FILES
INTENTIONS TODAY

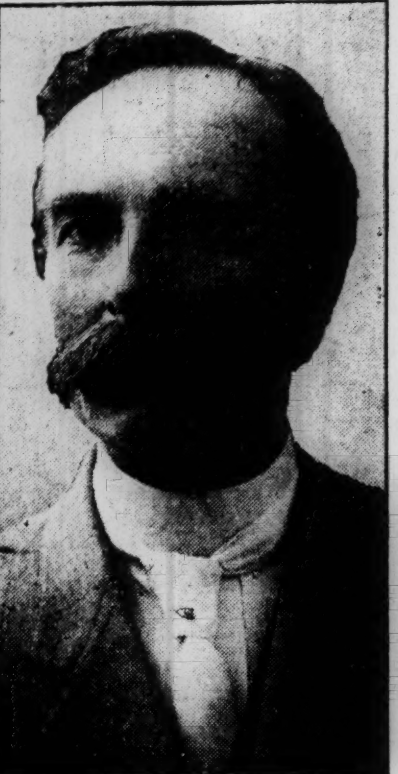
NEW YORK—District Attorney William Travers Jerome, accompanied by his campaign manager, John H. Hennebury, filed with the board of elections today an independent petition for the nomination of Jerome to succeed himself as district attorney of New York county. It contained 5000 signatures.

On behalf of Mr. Jerome, it was stated that whether or not he receives the many endorsements he will make a strenuous campaign for reelection but will do nothing until the Hudson-Fulton celebration is ended.

WAKEFIELD FAIR
OPENING PUT OFF

WAKEFIELD—Directors of the Quabbin Agricultural Society today postponed the opening of their fair at the Wakefield Reading track until tomorrow. The plowing, drawing matches and parade of draught horses will be held on Friday so as not to interfere with previous plans.

Nominee of Prohibitionists in Campaign for Next Governor Of State of Massachusetts



PROF. JOHN A. NICHOLLS.
Boston educator, who will head his party ticket in the coming gubernatorial election.

JOINT COMMISSION
HEARS PROTEST TO
ELEVATED REQUEST

Secretary Eastman and Robert Luce of the Public Franchise League Against Holding Outside Stock.

OPENS BIG QUESTION

Opposition to the request of the Boston Elevated Railway Company for authority to hold stock and securities of other street railway companies, was expressed before the joint board of railroad and transit commissioners this morning at the State House by Secretary B. Eastman of the executive committee of the Public Franchise League, and by Representative Robert Luce of Somerville, a member of the league.

The complete purpose of the joint board is to discover whether it is advisable to amend the consolidation act referred to by providing for a distribution of any of the assets of the West End Street Railway company among its stockholders, or by changing the terms and conditions of the first and second preferred stock to be issued by the Boston Elevated.

The board will also endeavor to discover whether it is advisable, expedient and in the public interest to authorize the Boston Elevated to acquire and hold the stock of other street railways, elevated railroads or electric railways, and if so, under what conditions and limitations. The other inquiry of the board touches upon the extension of the L from Sullivan square to Medford.

The matter of the advisability of amending the consolidation act was postponed to Friday, Oct. 8, at the instance of counsel for the West End and the joint board simply took up that portion of the resolve in regard to the holding by the Boston Elevated Company of the securities of other railway companies.

Mr. Eastman declared the importance of the question was far beyond anything that had appeared upon the subject, and that it meant a great study by the joint commission and the Legislature before any change in the law could be attempted.

The five-cent fare restriction in the charter of which the Elevated Company now complains, Mr. Eastman said, was put in at the express request of the company, although there was then considerable agitation for a three-cent fare.

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SPOKANE WILL HEAR
CONSERVATION TALK
OF PRESIDENT TODAY

The Ballinger-Pinchot Controversy Expected to Be Settled by Speech of Mr. Taft.

THIRD OF TRIP DONE

SPOKANE, Wash. Formal and official statements here today of President Taft's attitude toward the conservation of natural resources and the reclamation of arid lands are expected to settle once and for all the now famous Ballinger-Pinchot controversy.

The city is filled with people who have come to hear the President speak. After the address Mr. Taft will take luncheon with the local committee and go on an automobile ride to Hayden lake through the Spokane valley.

A large crowd was at the station to greet him when he arrived under an escort of a committee of the Chamber of Commerce. The President and his party had breakfast with the trustees of the chamber and later went for a motor ride around town and reviewed a military and civic parade.

A visit to Coeur d'Alene forest and Coeur d'Alene will complete the day's program and President Taft will leave for North Yakima at 9 p. m.

Between Garrison, Mont., and Spokane during the night the President completed the first third of his 12,759-mile tour. He is now accompanied by two cabinet officials, Postmaster-General Hitchcock having joined Secretary Ballinger as a member of the party at Anaconda on Monday.

On arriving at Helena Monday, Mr. Taft went to the state fair grounds, where, after looking at some of the exhibits, he made an open-air address and saw a race of cowboys. Returning to the city, he reviewed a parade of school children.

At Butte, the President received a full sized golf club driver, made of copper, silver and gold, the three metals which have made the Butte camp famous.

The President made a flying trip through the Washoe smelter of the Anaconda Copper Company at Anaconda. The crowds which greeted him at Butte were the largest he had seen since leaving Chicago. In his speech the President said:

"I am mighty glad to see you, and the reason is that I cannot but feel from your kindness and cordiality that you are glad to see me. I am deeply pleased at the reception because of its non-partisan character, and especially glad that I am looking into the faces of Democrats as well as Republicans, and that we are all here only to give expression to the feeling of common interest in our common country and love for our dear old flag."

President Taft was locked in a narrow iron cage and dropped 1200 feet through darkness into the depths of the famous old Leonard copper mine at Butte. The elevator had a sheer drop of 800 feet to the first level. The electric lights at this gallery, leading away from (Continued on Page Five, Column Three.)

Historical Parade Big
Feature Today on the
Hudson-Fulton Program

HISTORICAL parade and pageant by all nationalities, procession of floats and moving tableaux representing principal events in early history of America this afternoon. Musical festivals, 8:15 p. m., Metropolitan Opera House, by German Liederkreis, and at Carnegie Hall by the Arion Society.

Literary exercises, Brooklyn Academy of Music. Banquet in evening at Harlem Casino, Seventh avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street. Governor Hughes and staff will be present. The Governor and Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the north pole hero, will speak.

Aeroplane flights scheduled.

Wife of the Investigator Of the Portuguese Cocoa Trade Aids Him in Work



MRS. JOSEPH BURTT.
Wife of the chief figure in the anti-Portuguese serf-grown cocoa fight.

DR. COOK DECLARES
HE'LL SEND SHIP TO
FIND INSTRUMENTS

Dr. Cook today in New York denies several of Commander Peary's latest allegations.

Harry Whitney arrives today at St. Johns, Newfoundland.

General Hubbard denies any part in Mr. Peary's latest indictment of Dr. Cook.

Commander Peary makes public his unofficial charges against Dr. Cook's claims to having reached the north pole in April, 1908.

Confers today with General Hubbard, president of the Peary Arctic Club, relative to preparation of official statement.

Formal statement will be made public in New York in time for Mr. Peary's arrival there on Friday.

Dr. Cook refuses to make a detailed reply to Mr. Peary's charges until they are formally made.

Answers some of Mr. Peary's latest assertions.

Dr. Cook admits charge of Brooklyn Standard-Union that copyrighted photographs published as taken by him on the "dash to the pole" were taken in 1901.

In lecture at Carnegie Hall, New York, Monday night, Dr. Cook adds nothing important to his story of the reaching of the pole.

ST. JOHNS The steamer Jennie, on board of which is Harry Whitney, the New Haven hunter, arrived here today from the North. Mr. Whitney is expected to come ashore at once and will probably leave for the United States this evening.

NEW YORK—Dr. Frederick A. Cook today, replying to the latest indictment of Commander Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., declared that he is fitting out a ship at his own expense to go to Etah, Greenland, and recover the instruments and data left there by Harry Whitney, the New Haven millionaire hunter, in whose care they had been entrusted by Dr. Cook.

He declared also that he would bring back Eskimos who would tell all they know of the discovery of the pole, as claimed by Dr. Cook.

Dr. Cook took up the commander's criticism that he could not have used an artificial horizon in making his observations because it would have frozen and that he (Peary) used a cast-iron base so that the mercury could be thawed.

"Mr. Peary is mistaken in his criticism," declared the doctor, "when he (Continued on Page Four, Column One.)

Main Points In Mr. Peary's
Informal Statement As to
Dr. Cook's Reaching Pole

"I COULD not conceive of a man leaving a flag that he carried to the pole. I carried my flag sewed in my undershirt."

"I saw Cook's sledge lying on the rocks at Etah. It was unlike any I have ever seen in Arctic work. I would not trust myself with it for any length of journey. It would not have traveled a day on the ice with a standard load."

"Dr. Cook's snowshoes were not the best, such as mine were. "If he carried a glass artificial horizon, you can figure out the wear and tear on it. Mine was cast iron. Breakage was impossible."

"Dr. Cook traveled 25½ degrees of latitude, or more than 1700 miles, in a single sledging season. No other explorer ever before covered more than 11 degrees of latitude in a season, even with perfect equipment, steady men and the best dogs. My best was 13 degrees."

(Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

JOSEPH BURTT HERE
TO BATTLE AGAINST
SLAVE COCOA TRADE

English Expert on Portuguese Forcing of African Serfdom, With His Wife, Arrives in Boston Today.

PLANS BIG MEETINGS

Joseph Burtt and wife, representing the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society of London, arrived in Boston today on the steamer Costrian of the Leyland line for the purpose of starting a two months' campaign in the United States to arouse sufficient moral support to force the eradication of the slave system from the cocoa plantations of the Portuguese islands of Principe and San Thome, in the gulf of Guinea.

In an interview he said that he was warring not against individuals, but against a system which practically enslaves the natives while keeping within the letter of the law by using so-called contracts. He says that many excellent regulations exist on paper according to which the Portuguese officials might satisfy themselves that the laborers are acting voluntarily. As a matter of fact the slaves are brought in gangs before a curator who asks them in Portuguese if they go willingly to the islands.

As a majority of them are ignorant of the language, their consent is taken for granted. They are thus bound to a legal contract which amounts practically to involuntary servitude. Mr. Burtt says that the situation closely parallels that found in our southern states before the war, as the Portuguese planters are as a rule kind to their men and it is only the system which gives chance for excesses and in many instances flagrant abuses.

Mr. Burtt lived for several years in close touch with the owners of several of these large plantations and is thoroughly conversant with the Portuguese language. He emphasized that his quarrel is only with a system that holds mankind in practical slavery.

Six years ago Mr. Burtt was induced to enter this work by Mr. Cadbury, the great English cocoa manufacturer. Other English firms became interested and some continental firms, notably the great German manufacturer, Stollwerck. All of these firms have declared a boycott against the island cocoa.

Those who are acquainted with the situation say that slaves are taken from Africa against their will and compelled to spend their lives on these plantations. The number of slaves on these islands are estimated to be about 35,000, to which 5000 are added each year.

About one sixth of the world's cocoa supply is produced on these plantations under this system of labor. The sentiment against this condition has been so aroused in England and on the continent, that the manufacturers have ceased to buy this cocoa, until free labor is introduced. The result of this has been to throw this cocoa upon the American market at a reduced price, according to those interested in this movement.

The purpose of Mr. Burtt's visit to (Continued on Page Nine, Column Three.)

Half Moon and Clermont
Will Be Viewed on Other
Rivers in United States

NEW YORK—The duplicates of the Half Moon and the Clermont, which are the chief feature of the present Hudson-Fulton celebration, are to become permanent fixtures in New York harbor. This has been decided on by the committee of arrangements. First, however, they will be taken to various cities where they will be exhibited. Many requests are being received by the Hudson-Fulton committee for the boats from cities along the Atlantic seaboard, the Great Lakes and the Hudson river, but no definite arrangements have yet been made excepting that next week both craft will proceed up the Hudson river to Troy, stopping at all of the cities and towns en route.

(Continued on Page Eight, Column Seven.)

British Worker Plans Hard Campaign to Stop the Sale Of Slave Cocoa in America



JOSEPH BURTT.
Member of British society for stopping slave trading opens his American campaign in Boston.

BRIDGE TO PROVIDE
NEW ENGLAND ROUTE
AROUND METROPOLIS

Engineers Begin New Plans for Connecting Railway Viaduct Which Will Simplify Through Traffic.

TUNNEL TO BE USED

NEW YORK—An important step in the development of the seaboard railroad traffic of this section is recorded in the announcement that the engineers of the New York Connecting Railway Company, a Pennsylvania railroad corporation, have started work on the drawing of new plans for the proposed Hell Gate bridge which will connect Long Island with the mainland above Manhattan.

The construction of this span heralds the connection of Boston with Washington and the south by a through "all rail" route, via the New York, New Haven & Hartford and Pennsylvania railroad systems.

The structure will extend from Port Morris, Westchester county, New York, to Astoria, borough of Queens, Long Island, and will be one of the most imposing structures by the city. The route will carry it over Randalls and Wards islands, which lie at the juncture of Long Island Sound, the East river and the Harlem river.

The original plans for the bridge were rejected by the New York municipal art commission on the simple ground that the structural designs were not up to the esthetic standard now required by the city. In making the new plans, it is stated that the engineers will be guided by the criticism of the commissioners and officials of the road when questioned today said that they thought it unlikely that radical changes would be necessary.

As soon as the new design has been approved the company will be ready to begin the work of construction. An explanation of the great traffic facilities, both freight and passenger, of the new route, was given a representative of this paper, upon inquiry at the offices of the Pennsylvania railroad. The New Haven and Pennsylvania roads now run one through train between Washington and Boston, the Federal express. The cars are transferred around the island of Manhattan by water. When the Hell Gate bridge is completed this train will be run via the structure direct to Long Island City and through the Long Island

(Continued on Page Eight, Column Seven.)

DISTRICT ATTORNEY
OPENS STEEL TRIAL
PROSECUTION TODAY

Mr. Hill Says State Will Produce Evidence That the Dealers Met and Agreed on Prices Before Bidding.

JURY IS COMPLETED

Motion of Counsel of Defense Relative to Dismissing Those Last Summoned Is Overruled by Court.

District Attorney Arthur D. Hill began his opening statement in the "Boston agreement" cases, in which representatives of nearly every steel concern in New England are on trial on the charge of "conspiring to restrict trade," at 12:30 o'clock today, after Judge Harris had addressed the jury on the rules of law governing the trial of criminal cases.

Judge Harris previously addressed the jury before the reading of the indictment, stating the arrangements agreed upon by the counsel for the defense for the general conduct of the case.

According to this agreement, Charles F. Choate, Jr., Henry F. Hurlburt, Charles W. Bartlett and Samuel J. Elder were designated to conduct the trial in behalf of the several defendants, conducting the cross-examination of witnesses, making objections to the admission of evidence and taking exceptions to rulings. It was also agreed that any of the counsel of the defense should be permitted to take up matters of special pertinence to any defendant such counsel might represent, and this permission should include the right to address the court on points of law or, if necessary, the jury.

Judge Harris explained that this agreement was made to expedite the trial and resulted from the numbers of attorneys who appear in the case.

Today it was predicted that a week will be consumed by District Attorney Hill in the presenting the prosecution.

The half hour of the forenoon session remaining after District Attorney Hill began his opening was devoted by him to explaining to the jury the duties of the state's attorney in the conduct of the trial.

He declared the state would show that the combination known as the "Boston agreement" maintained a central office in Boston, in which a representative of each defendant company was stationed, being known as a commissioner, and that the expenses of the central office were divided among the defendants by an annual assessment. Mr. Hill explained the method employed by the defendants in notifying members of the alleged conspiracy of the names of the firms which intended to bid on contracts for steel construction work throughout New England, and stated he would produce as evidence the furnishings of the central office, principal among which is the card index used in the manipulation of prices of steel construction, and in arranging the details by which contracts for work should be allowed the firm which it is alleged the conspirators agreed upon.

The district attorney alleged that when contracts were to be figured on meetings were held by the defendants and the bids to be submitted were arranged so that the firm agreed upon should have the lowest bid and that it was further agreed the firm actually doing the work should share the profits with those firms which were in alleged conspiracy.

The jury was completed at 11:15 o'clock today, after 116 jurors of the special venire of 150 had been examined. This made a total of 198 jurors examined during the two attempts to complete the jury, 82 having been examined last week when the tentative jury of 10 men was selected and then discharged.

The jury as completed includes James R. Campbell, clerk, 1074 Winthrop avenue, Revere; Joseph B. Aigen, steamfitter, 30 Juniper street; Michael J. Murray, grocer, 32 Mallet street; Ernest Cantwell, stonecutter, 251 Heath street; George W. Cota, grocer, 106 Chestnut street, Chelsea; John H. Dooley, clerk, (Continued on Page Five, Column Three.)

Historical Parade Hudson-Fulton Feature Today

NEW YORK—The first big land parade of the Hudson-Fulton celebration was the historical pageant this afternoon, the most spectacular planned for the entire week. Arranged originally with the educational feature in view the parade grew out of the first planned narrow limits until when Maj.-Gen. Charles F. Roe, grand marshal, gave the command to march today, a new record for display in a street had been made.

Long before the hour for the start arrived the line from One Hundred and Tenth street to Washington arch at the bottom of Fifth avenue was jammed with spectators.

The crowds that gathered in and about Battery park waiting for Glenn Curtiss and Wilbur Wright to make their initial

ascents in their aeroplanes from Governor's island as soon as conditions are favorable turned to the parade. The proposed trip of the dirigible balloons from New York to Albany again was postponed until tomorrow.

The historical pageant had 54 floats in line, representing the Indian, Dutch, colonial and modern periods of this country's history. There were about 20,000 men escorting these, members of every national and patriotic society in this city, many of them in uniform or costume; children and the floats formed brilliant moving tableaux, with living characters, illustrating the times, scenes and participants in the incidents represented. These, with thousands of Ameri-

can and other national flags, and almost continuous music, presented a striking picture, extending the whole line of parade from One Hundred and Tenth street to Washington arch.

Each float carried in front a banner giving its name and number. It was drawn by four horses, covered by blankets from head to foot, and each blanket carried the celebration letters "H. F." Men in uniform dress led the horses. Behind each float marched its escort.

Leading the first division was a body of members of various societies. Among these were 2800 men from the Ancient Order of Hibernians, 1500 from Italian (Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

Statistics Today Prove "Prosperity" Is Here

WASHINGTON—Prosperity is here, and Uncle Sam has the figures to prove it. His bookkeeper, who rejoices in the title of the bureau of statistics, has delved in the maze of figures about imports, and has proved that the manufactures in the United States are bringing in raw materials at a great rate. The quantity of manufacturers' materials imported during the first seven months of 1909 went ahead from 25 to 150 per cent over the low record of 1908.

This doesn't necessarily mean that the country has reached the high wave of prosperity, for in not all instances have the imports yet reached the figures of that season of general rejoicing and great expansion. But Uncle Sam's family is on the up grade, and each

month shows a little better than the preceding one, as compared with 1908. For instance, the imports of crude materials last July were valued at \$37,350,000, while July, 1908, had but \$27,000,000 to its credit.

The returning prosperity is indicated, too, by the fact that prices are running a shade higher all around. Considering value alone, the increase of imports during the first seven months of this year is at least 50 per cent over the corresponding period of 1908.

The industrial quickening is felt in practically every line of manufacturing. The furniture men have brought in 21,133 thousand feet, board measure, of mahogany logs. Their value was \$1,412,767. During the corresponding period of 1908

the importation was 17,452 thousand feet, valued at \$976,329. But the importation of mahogany during the first seven months of 1907, the banner year, was 29,256 thousand feet, valued at \$1,834,469.

The prospect for a liberal supply of woolen clothing indicates that manufacturers expect the consumers to have plenty of money this fall and winter. The wool importation during the first seven months of the year ran up to 201,900 pounds, as compared with 73,300,000 for the corresponding period of 1908, and the value of this year's importations was almost three times as great as in 1908. It is barely possible that this heavy importation was due (Continued on Page Eight, Column One.)

GEN. O'MOURE CREAGH
IS NOW IN COMMAND
OF ARMY IN INDIA

MR. PEARY OUTLINES HIS FORMAL CHARGE AGAINST DR. COOK

(Continued from Page One.)

says that I could not have used an artificial mercurial horizon because it would have frozen. I have never stated that I did use any such instrument. As a matter of fact mine was of plain glass and all sufficient for my purpose."

Dr. Cook took considerable pains to-day to answer some allegations. Others he declared he would not answer, as he was perfectly willing to leave the result to technical men, "who understand such matters."

When seen at his apartments at the Waldorf Astoria this afternoon the Brooklyn man had received no further word from Harry Whitney excepting the telegram telling him that Commander Peary had refused to permit him to bring his instruments and data on board of the Roosevelt.

"Mr. Cook," he was asked, "can you give any reason why Whitney did not go back from Smith's sound to Etah to get your instruments and letters after the Jeanie arrived when it was but a day's journey?"

"I cannot. I would like to know of course and I believe that there must have been a very good and all sufficient reason which we will learn so soon as Mr. Whitney arrives here."

Commander Peary has stated that the condition of your snowshoes proved conclusively that you could not have covered the distance that you claimed to have and he also claims that the snowshoes you had when you arrived at the cache were not of the kind that would be used by an explorer making a trip to the pole. Can you explain this?"

"Mr. Peary does not know what snowshoes I had. I had a pair of the ordinary kind and two pairs of the kind which are known on the ice as bear paws. With these latter a man can go anywhere and do anything that might be needed on ice or snow."

Commander Peary declares that it would have been a physical impossibility for you to have covered the distance which you claim you covered in a single sledging season. Will you explain that?"

"That I will not answer. I am, of course, willing to leave this all to the scientists who understand the matter. But I will enter into no controversy on this point."

Peary declares that his popularity with the Eskimos made it easy for him to find out that you had not been to the pole. Is that so?"

"So far as my popularity compares with that of Mr. Peary, I am perfectly willing that the Danes, who know the whole facts, especially as to both Peary and myself among the Eskimos, should decide this. Let the Danes tell, especially Resnussen. They know and are the best witnesses. Peary says that he can lay his hands on all of the Eskimos and that they will bear out his contention. Now, as a matter of fact, the Eskimos are a primitive people. They are not used to being cross-examined and can easily be confused and made to make statements that seem at variance."

"I am now fitting out a steamer at my own expense and am going to send north after my instruments and records and also for the Eskimos and when they arrive they can be questioned and they will tell all that they know."

"Dr. Cook, why is it that, with this world-wide controversy on and with every one anxious to see your proofs that you actually reached the pole, you are spending your time making money and not preparing the proofs for submission to the University of Sweden?"

"I am doing what all explorers in the past have done. True, I am making money, but I am also at work on my proofs and as soon as they are ready they will be submitted to the world."

The statement of Dr. Cook relative to a few of Commander Peary's latest assertions, given out here Monday night, is as follows:

Commander Peary says that my sledges were not fitted to Arctic travel, and that he would not care to voyage in the Arctic with them. The only sledge Commander Peary saw was half a one, which I had given to Mr. Whitney as a souvenir. The remainder of it had been used to make bows and arrows."

"As to my reasons for leaving my instruments with Mr. Whitney, he had told me that the Eric was coming to Etah and would take him over to the American side to hunt big game and would come back later to Annotok."

"The distance from Annotok to Upernivik by the route which I was compelled to follow was nearly 700 miles. In that journey I had to travel over high land in two places, with glaciers and difficult places to negotiate."

"The ice was extremely rough and there was a good deal of water to be expected that would have subjected the instruments to a risk which was entirely unnecessary when Mr. Whitney awaited a ship to go to Etah for him upon which he expected to return direct to America."

"The charge that I had not found traces of Commander Peary's record at Cape Thomas Hubbard, the point which Commander Peary would call Cape Thomas Hubbard, is a round promontory, and it would be difficult to find any distinct point which could be positively recognized as Cape Thomas Hubbard."

Relative to the editorial charge by the Brooklyn Standard Union that photographs being published by the New York Herald Company as copyrighted pictures of scenes taken by Dr. Cook during his dash to the north pole were taken in fact by Herbert Berri and his tutor, L. E. Stone, on the Peary relief ship the Erik, of which Dr. Cook was then surgeon, Dr. Cook Monday night said:

"I furnished the Herald with photographs taken by me on my last, and also on previous, expeditions. Certain pictures reproduced by the Herald were taken by me in 1901, when I went north on the Erik. I handed them over to the Herald because the icebergs and much of the polar regions look alike, and, furthermore, these pictures were taken with a much better camera than I used on my dash to the pole. The actual pictures taken on my polar trip are similar, but not so well developed, and the older ones were used. Herbert Berri was with me when these pictures were taken in 1901. He took pictures as he stood right by my side. I have no doubt that Berri's pictures, taken from the same point of view as mine, are alike."

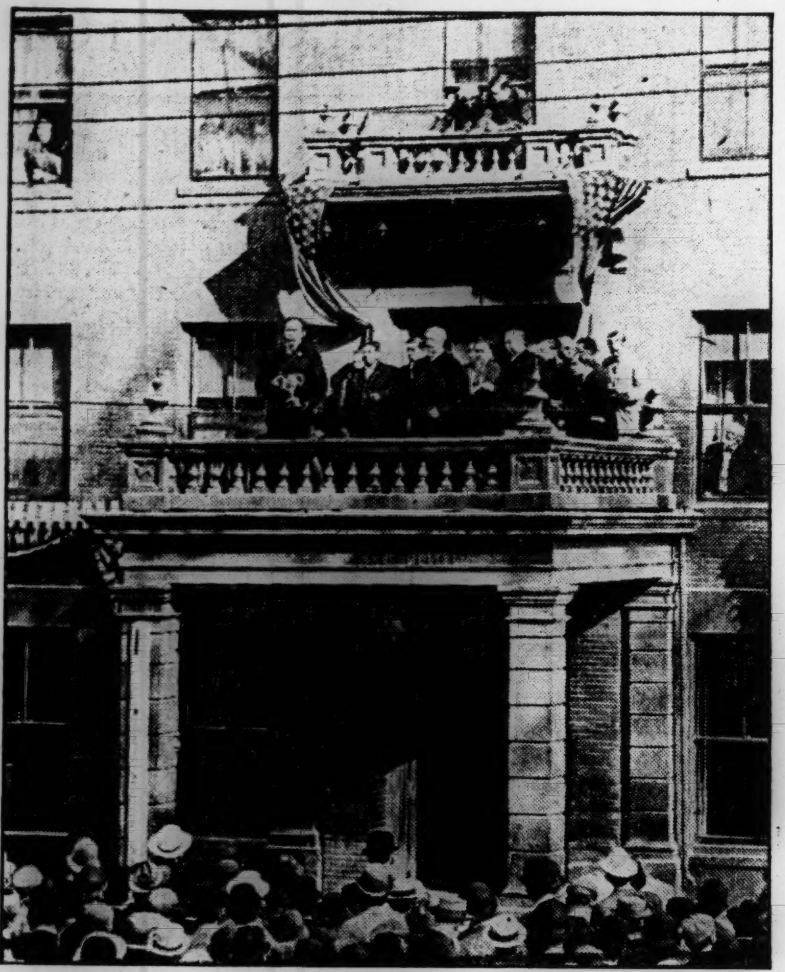
BAR HARBOR, Me., Commander Robert E. Peary today continued in earnest his conference with General Thomas H. Hubbard, president of the Peary Arctic Club, relative to the explorer's forthcoming statement in substantiation of his allegation that Dr. Frederick A. Cook of Brooklyn did not reach the north pole in April, 1908.

This formal statement will be made public in New York by Secretary Bridgman of the Peary Arctic Club, probably Thursday; certainly by the time of Mr. Peary's arrival there on Friday.

Commander Peary, late Monday, in an extended interview, gave a clear insight into the nature of his arguments. The following epitome of what he says may be considered as the basis of his alleged proof:

1.—That Commander Peary and Matt Henson talked personally with every member of the Smith sound tribe of Eskimos, whose testimony confirmed that of Etuckashine and Appellah, the boys who were with Dr. Cook, that he had not been out of sight of land.

Mr. Peary Accepts Bangor's Gift



EXPLORER ACKNOWLEDGING RECEIPT OF LOVING CUP.
Standing on the balcony of the Bangor Hotel the naval officer replied simply and feelingly to the first material reception given him by his native state.

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1.—That Commander Peary and Matt Henson talked personally with every member of the Smith sound tribe of Eskimos, whose testimony confirmed that of Etuckashine and Appellah, the boys who were with Dr. Cook, that he had not been out of sight of land.

2.—That in violation of the recognized custom of Arctic exploration, the records of previous explorers were not brought back by Dr. Cook after he had made the claim that he had reached the point. Notably was the cairn at Cape Thomas Hubbard, where Mr. Peary left a record in 1906 and which to his knowledge and the knowledge of other Arctic explorers is still there.

3.—That Dr. Cook's claims that he traveled from Annotok to the pole and back to Jones sound, a distance of 25½ degrees, or more than 1700 miles, in one sledging season is impossible. It is more than twice the best previous record of 11 degrees and Mr. Peary's best record this year of 13 degrees.

4.—That his general equipment was such that it would be a physical impossibility to have made the remarkable journey.

5.—That he carried a glass mercurial horizon on this alleged trip of 1700 miles, whereas Commander Peary used a cast iron horizon, so he could heat it. Mercury congeals at minus 35 and Dr. Cook himself reports temperatures at minus 83.

6.—That the sledge of Dr. Cook which Commander Peary saw at Etah was of such a type it could not possibly have carried a standard load of 500 or 600 pounds on one march over the rough sea of ice.

7.—That Dr. Cook's snowshoes which Commander Peary and his party saw at Etah showed no signs of the wear so noticeable in the case of Mr. Peary's party and were of an impracticable type for use on the ice pack.

8.—That the story of instruments and records Dr. Cook claims to have left in Harry Whitney's charge at Etah was a scheme on Dr. Cook's part so that he could claim they were lost or destroyed and that it may not be necessary for him to produce them in confirmation of his claims.

9.—That no man who has carried the American flag to the pole would leave such a light and easily transported article in charge of a perfect stranger at Etah on the ground that it was too much to carry on his short sledge journey to Upernivik.

10.—That Dr. Cook had several fresh dog teams from Etah to South Green-

land and could easily have carried his instruments, records and flags if he so desired.

11.—That when Harry Whitney went on board the Jeanie, then in his charge and ready to go where he directed, he did not take a day's time and go back through the open sea, 100 miles to Etah, and pick up the valuable articles he and Dr. Cook allege were left there.

12.—That Dr. Cook would not leave such priceless records and instruments in an Eskimo village with a perfect stranger without impressing upon the custodian their character and value, and that if he had done so, Mr. Whitney would not have left them there so casually and would have jumped at the first opportunity to get them into his possession on the Jeanie and rushed them to the United States.

"What is your strongest line of proof that Dr. Cook was not at the north pole?" was asked during the interview.

"One of my main points will be the strongest that has been advanced in Arctic exploration ever since the first great expedition was sent there—that is the recognized custom of an explorer when reaching a point attained by an explorer previously to make a copy of the record in the cairn there, put it in place of the original and bring the original back with him. Dr. Cook did not do this."

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"At Cape Thomas Hubbard I left a record in 1906. Dr. Cook declares after he left Annotok he went to Cape Thomas Hubbard with his large party of Eskimos. Although he had men enough to make a thorough search, he did not do so. He passed the cape twice in his trip to the pole as he outlines it, but neither time did he say that he had looked for the cairn. If he can show that record I will accept it as positive proof he was at Cape Thomas Hubbard."

A meeting of the camp commanders of the state will be held on Thursday evening to complete plans for Saturday night.

Col. Edward J. Gibson of Wakefield, new national commander-in-chief of the Spanish war veterans, on his arrival in Boston next Saturday night will be given an ovation by the camps of Massachusetts. Colonel Gibson will arrive at the South station at 8 p. m., and under escort of the camps and a band he will be taken to the North station, where he will take a train for his home in Wakefield.

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JOINT COMMISSION HEARS PROTEST TO ELEVATED REQUEST

(Continued from Page One.)

many persons thinking that for the purely local service which the company then would prove sufficient.

The company, however, he said, insisted upon a 5-cent fare for the next 25 years, and its request was granted. It now seeks the assistance of the Legislature, he went on to say, in order that it may be relieved of one of the consequences of its own lack of foresight.

CLEANER STREETS FOR DORCHESTER

Clean versus unclean streets will play an important part in Dorchester politics this fall, the recently formed Savin Hill Improvement Association having decided to enter the political field and endorse the candidates who will work hardest for the district. Candidates for office must pledge themselves to work for more than an annual street cleaning in the district to secure the support of the organization.

At a meeting today the association discussed the condition of Columbia road at Upham's Corner, where the entire surface of the street is covered two or three inches deep with mud after every brief shower, and at Edward Everett square, where Columbia road, Boston avenue and Massachusetts avenue are in the worst possible condition.

The association will also make an attempt to secure the enforcement of the law, which was put into operation a few years ago, by which punishment can be meted to those who throw substances in the street.

FINES ACCEPTED BY CONTRACTORS

Morris Gordon and Morris Seegal, contractors, were each fined \$500 in the superior criminal court today by Judge Fessenden, after pleading guilty to one count of manslaughter in an indictment which charged them with 16 counts. The men were indicted in connection with the falling of a wall on the site of the old Academy of Music in Chelsea on Aug. 25, 1908, when a number of workmen were killed. Gordon & Seegal were the contractors. The Suffolk county grand jury considered the case.

District Attorney Hill filed a recommendation, stating that there were certain difficulties in the way of the government's case and that he believed the interests of justice would be served if the court accepted a plea of guilty on one count and placed the other 15 on file. He did not think that the men were morally responsible for the mishap or that jail sentences should be imposed.

The grade of Everett square is to be lowered about six inches before the new pavement is put in place. This will aid the surface drainage system materially. The edgelines are now in place.

A reception and entertainment by the Women's Auxiliary in the Y. M. C. A. rooms in connection with the anniversary celebration will be held this afternoon and evening. The big banquet of the association will be held Wednesday evening.

The Comins School is making preparation for evening sessions on Mondays and Wednesdays, beginning Oct. 4.

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The Profound Impression which the

Mason & Hamlin

Piano

Has created among the most discriminating and cultured musicians gives it a unique position in the musical world. No other piano ever aroused such enthusiasm on the part of musicians. This is not the result of chance, extensive advertising or sensational methods on the part of its manufacturers. It is due to certain epoch-making improvements of a scientific but practical nature—notably the Tension Resonator—developed in the Mason & Hamlin factories and found only in the Mason & Hamlin pianos.

Catalogue mailed on application.

Old Pianos taken in exchange

Mason & Hamlin Bldg.
313 Fifth Ave.
NEW YORK

MASON & HAMLIN CO.
Established 1854.

Mason & Hamlin Bldg.
492 Boylston St.
BOSTON

Brief News About the State

WATERTOWN.

The Middlesex County Association of Women's Relief Corps met with Corps 59 at Watertown today with the department president and other guests present.

It is predicted that the amount expended in building operations for the three months ending Oct. 1 will be the largest in seven years for a similar period. Since the first of July the applications for building permits call for an expenditure amounting to \$165,000.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union has elected these officers: President, Mrs. Cora E. Smith; secretary, Mrs. George Ring; treasurer, Miss Mabel Robbins. The Union will send its president as delegate to the state convention at Pittsfield next month.

ROXBURY.

Lieutenant Governor Frothingham was a guest of the Page class of the Dudley Street Baptist Church last evening, together with a number of other prominent speakers.

The Roman Athletic Club is starting the football season with a club membership of 30 and good material for a team.

The editors of the Roxbury High School Enterprise are busy on the first issue.

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NEWTON.

The Rev. Frank C. Haddock of Auburndale will leave with his family this week for San Francisco, where he will engage in literary work. The Rev. Mr. Haddock has been a resident of Auburndale for the past 10 years and during part of that time pastor of the Centenary Methodist Church.

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CAMBRIDGE.

The School for Social Workers, an institution in which many of the social workers in Greater Boston have received their training, opens at 9 Hamilton place today.

The Cambridge W. C. T. U. holds an important business meeting in the North Avenue Congregational Church this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Cambridge lodge of Odd Fellows has announced a social meeting for tonight.

The directors of the East End Christian Union meet for the first time this season at 3 o'clock this afternoon at 7 Burleigh street. The Rev. H. H. Sanderson is president of the association.

WALTHAM.

The gymnasium of the Free Reading Room has been rearranged and newer and better facilities for the work of the coming season installed.

The Christian Endeavor Society of the Presbyterian Church will hold a social for the young people this evening.

The Rev. James E. Norcross of Boston will deliver an address at the Beth Eden Baptist Church tonight.

Mayor Walker intends visiting various places to secure figures on lighting contracts before the contract for city lighting here is awarded.

The following are announced as the dates for registration here: Oct. 2, 6, 9, 12 and 13.

WINTHROP.

The Woman's Alliance of the Unitarian Church will hold a meeting tomorrow afternoon at which Mrs. William C. Litchfield will preside.

The nominating committee of the Winthrop Yacht Club consists of Chairman E. D. Cox, Franklin Flint, L. E. King, M. C. Rogers and Howard W. Wheeler.

SOUTH BOSTON.

Bay View lodge, I. O. G. T., has had several meetings in the interests of temperance.

Principal James Downey of the Frederick W. Lincoln School is making preparations for the opening of evening sessions in that school on Monday.

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HISTORICAL PARADE BIG HUDSON-FULTON ATTRACTION TODAY

(Continued from Page One.)

organizations, 1500 Bohemians, 250 Poles and 250 Hungarians.

Preceded by heralds, came the first float, the title car, "History of New York," followed by 250 members of Norwegian societies. Then the title car of the Indian period, with floats representing the "Legend of Hiawatha." The "Five Nations of the First Sachem," escorted by members of the Order of Red Men. The "Seasons of Blossoms, of Fruits, of Hunting and of Snows," and "The War Dance," was escorted by the Tammany Society, Columbian Order. On these floats were real Indians taking the part of the tableaux.

The second division represented the Dutch period, and was led by 1000 members of the Italian societies and 1000 Hilberians. The title car was followed by the "Half Moon," "The Fate of Henry Hudson," and the "First Vessel Built on Manhattan Island," each manned and escorted by the United Dutch societies of New York. Then came the "Purchase of Manhattan," and "Bronck's Treaty," "When New Amsterdam Becomes New York," was in charge of 250 students of New York University. One of the prettiest of the floats, "St. Nicholas," was attended by 250 children.

Swedish and Irish societies, including 1500 members of the Clan-na-gael, preceded the floats of the colonial period, and the Swedes escorted the title car. The first float, "Schuyler and Indians at the Court of St. James," was escorted by members of the Society of Colonial Wars, with a mounted body guard.

The "Stamp Act" was escorted by the Junior Order of American Mechanics; a "Colonial Home" by the Patriotic Sons of America. The "Governor Dongan" float was in charge of 250 members of the Irish league. Following was the "Old Manor Hall in Yonkers," "The Exploit of Marjans Willett," "Pulling Down the Statue of George III," and "Publishing the Constitution," was manned and escorted by Sons of the Revolution. The "Storming of Stony Point" was attended by American Continentals. The "Capture of Andre" was represented by descendants of John Paulding. The part of Washington in "Washington Taking the Oath of Office" was taken by Richard Sheldon, once a tackle in Yale and 6 ft. 4½ in. tall. Washington's coach was escorted by the Sons of the Revolution; "Nathan Hale" by 150 students of the City College, and "Washington's Farewell" a scene in Fraunce's tavern, by Sons of the Revolution. Children from the City History Club tramped along with the "Legend of Sleepy Hollow," and the "Legend of Rip Van Winkle."

The fourth division, representing the United States period, was led by 500 members of the Patriotic Order of Sons of America. After the title car, and preceded by 250 men from the Irish American Athletic Club, came "The Clermont" with a similar escort. Martin Sheridan, the champion all round athlete, took the character of Hudson on this float. Closing the pageant were the floats "Croton Water," with Syrian societies, with some members mounted and in costume; the "Statue of Liberty," with French societies, and "Father Knickerbocker" receiving.

The pageant started shortly after 1 o'clock. Governor Hughes reviewed the parade from the reviewing stand, at Fifth avenue and Forty-second street. It was again reviewed by the grand marshal, General Roe, near the Washington arch. It will probably take about four hours from the start before the last float will reach the point of dismissal.

This evening there will be a banquet at the Harlem Casino, Seventh avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, at which Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the Arctic explorer, will speak. Governor Hughes and his staff together with other officials will be present.

Musical festivals will be held at the Metropolitan Opera House by the German Liederkreis and at Carnegie Hall by the Arion Society. Exercises will be held in Brooklyn at the Academy of Music, and the borough of Bronx will give a banquet to the official guests.

FRUIT STEAMER BRINGS STUDENTS

Costa Rican Boys Arrive in Boston Today on Board the Steamship San Jose From Port Limon.

A number of young men, sons of the best families of Costa Rica, arrived today on the United Fruit Company's steamer San Jose from Port Limon. These youths have come to this country to continue their education.

Ricardo Pacheco will attend the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Another, Oscar Ullao, whose father is the Costa Rican consul at New York, will attend Columbia College, and two brothers, Guillermo and Enrique Gonzalez, will go to Hagerston, N. J., to school.

Emmanuel S. Viquez will attend the University of Pennsylvania.

The steamer sailed from Port Limon Sept. 19 with 10,000 stems of bananas and a large quantity of calumna fibre. This is Captain Best's last trip in command of the San Jose; he will leave for England to assume command of one of the new steamers now building for the company at Belfast, Ire. Capt. Asa Davidson of the Admiral Dewey will command the San Jose.

HEAD OF DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION IN NEW YORK TODAY



MRS. ADELINE FRANCES FITZ.
Wakefield woman is president-general of Daughters of the Revolution.

WAKEFIELD, Mass. Mrs. Adeline Frances Fitz, president-general of the General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, the national body of that organization, is in New York today attending the Hudson-Fulton celebration, a feature of which will be the opening of Stony Point park, the gateway having been erected by the Daughters of the Revolution of New York.

Mrs. Fitz will have a prominent part in the formal exercises to mark the opening. The latter part of next month Mrs. Fitz goes on an extended tour of the South and West to speak by invitation to the Daughters of the Revolution societies in the various states regarding the general society's aims and work and the results already obtained.

SUBURBAN ROADS UNDER NEW HEAD

The lines of the Boston Suburban Electric companies were operated under direction of the new general manager, Carl A. Sylvester, today for the first time. Matthew C. Brush, the former general manager, having left for Buffalo. Other changes were made today. Samuel E. Walker, former superintendent of the Waltham division, was promoted to the superintendency of divisions 1, 2 and 4, while James Sullivan, former superintendent of the Auburndale division, was promoted to the Waltham division.

The new general manager began his duties as a pitman in one of the Newton car barns after he had taken his degree at Harvard.

CHANGES MADE BY THE RECOUNTS

The recount today of the Democratic primary returns in ward 1 developed that Benjamin F. Campbell, James A. Cochran and Frank A. Goodwin were elected over Martin Moore, Chester A. Trask and William T. Hunter to places on the ward committee.

In ward 12 Arthur G. Davis is given a place on the ward committee and James J. O'Neill is dropped.

The recount gives a very narrow margin to those benefited by it.

There are no changes of consequence in the representative contests in wards 20 and 21. The result in ward 24 will not be known till late this afternoon.

INJUNCTION GIVEN IN BROKERS' CASE

Judge Richardson of the superior court issued a temporary injunction today restraining the failed stock brokerage firm of Sederquist, Barry & Co., Charles F. Wood, trustee, Wiggin & Elwell, brokers, and the American Banking Company from disposing of 10 bonds, worth \$10,000, of the last named company, which Joseph M. Mooney claims.

HUNGARIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

BUDAPEST Premier Wekerle today notified Parliament of the resignation of the Hungarian cabinet. This was forced because of the disagreement of the Hungarian officials regarding the questions of taxation, suffrage and the conduct of the army. The Emperor has deputed Francis Kosuth to form a new cabinet, and the work of selection will go on at once.

INTEREST IN WATERWAYS.

PHILADELPHIA Letters of acceptance received by Congressman Moore, president of the Atlantic Deep Waterways Association, give assurance that the convention Nov. 17 in Norfolk, will exceed its predecessors in attendance and interest. Besides President Taft, several of the seaboard governors will be present.

ACQUITS NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. Word is received here from Washington that Naval Constructor John G. Tawressey was acquitted and fully exonerated by the Nezmescott court.

SPOKANE WILL HEAR CONSERVATION TALK

(Continued from Page One.)

the shaft, were but a blur. After this the levels came at intervals of 100 feet. Capt. Archibald Butt, military aide to the President, has called a halt on the long banquet for the President and with the dishes noted for the unpronounceability of their names. The President, so far as known, did not object, but breakfast, luncheon and dinner, each from 1½ to 2½ hours in length, were taking too much time.

The President is chafing under the additional work given him by the local committees at the various places visited and unless the enthusiastic gentlemen quit adding extras to the programs he will cut short some visits. At Montrose, Col., the local authorities had arranged for extra speeches and a supper. He smiled grimly but went through with the whole program, extras and all. He got back to the train at 10:30 p.m. instead of 9 o'clock as planned. At Ogden, Utah, Sunday, the townspeople had all sorts of pleasant things for him to do that were not on the original program. He ordered the chauffeur to return to his car in the midst of the happenings. Monday morning the President, in the face of an unusually crowded program, did not appear until an hour after the time scheduled for him to start to the smelters.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY OPENS STEEL TRIAL

(Continued from Page One.)

225 West Third street, South Boston; Henry T. Bowers, mason, 832 Columbia road; Arthur D. Gilpatrick, grocer, 9 Griggs place; Joseph P. Lawton, insurance, 75 Pearl street; Dennis J. McCarthy, liquor dealer, 84 Calumet street; Frank G. McInnis, cashier, of 14 Loring street, and John H. Gibbard, mason, of 121 Charles street.

The following is the manner in which the 116 jurors examined were disposed of:

Challenged by the defense 60.
Challenged by the commonwealth 5.
Excused by Judge Harris 39.
Seated in the panel 12.

Before the jurors were sworn today Attorney Henry E. Hurlburt of counsel for the defense, acting as spokesman for the defendants, filed a motion for the quashing of the panel on the ground that the necessary number of days had not elapsed between the drawing of the venire and the date of their report for duty, as provided by law.

This motion was overruled and exceptions were reserved for the defense.

THREE WITNESSES FAVOR CLAIMANT

Three of the strongest witnesses in behalf of Daniel Blake Russell, who is trying to prove himself the son of Daniel Russell of Melrose and heir to half of the \$500,000 Russell estate, were heard today in the East Cambridge probate court before Judge George E. Austin. They were James Keating of New York, John Wheel of Hartford and Charles E. Palmer of Melrose, all residents of Melrose before 1885, the time when the real Daniel Blake Russell left home, and all acquainted with the left Daniel Blake Russell.

James Keating was an intimate friend of the Russell family and in court today he exhibited an autographic album with Daniel Russell's name in it. He testified that he believed without any qualification that the man in court was that Daniel Blake Russell with whom he played in boyhood.

John Wheel as a resident of Melrose knew the young Russell boy intimately, he said. He heard of the case through the newspapers and yesterday came to Boston. He swore positively that the claimant in the case is really his old friend and he bases his testimony, he said, upon the results of two conferences with the claimant in which he asked numerous questions and received satisfactory replies.

Charles E. Palmer has lived in Melrose for 43 years and was once an employee of the Russell family. His testimony on identification of the claimant in court was clear and positive in his favor. All three witnesses remained apparently unshaken under cross examination by attorneys for William C. Russell, the brother of Daniel Blake Russell, who now holds the estate.

FINANCE BOARD CONSIDERS TAXES

The finance commission today is considering the subject of general taxation and methods of assessment. At the session held Monday, the commissioners heard William A. Grafton, Charles Francis Adams, Jr., Joseph B. Russell, J. L. Meredith and F. H. Vaux of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange on the same subject. The finding of the commission will be announced later.

STEAMER BLOWS UP AT SEA.

RANGOON, India. News reached here today that the steamer Clan Mackintosh, bound from Rangoon to Calcutta to obtain new boilers, blew up at sea, only one of its crew being saved.

CONFERS WITH MR. MACVEAGH.

WASHINGTON: The Hon. James B. Reynolds has gone to Dublin, N. H. Secretary MacVeagh's summer home, to confer about the new tariff board and the course it shall pursue in its investigation of foreign tariffs.

INCOME DUTY ISSUE WILL PLAY A LIVELY PART IN CONVENTION

It seems to be taken for granted that the income tax will be the subject of some discussion at the Republican state convention in Boston Saturday. Former Speaker John N. Cole of Andover is one of the delegates from that town and he has stated his purpose of proposing an endorsement of the national income tax, in case the framers of the platform do not incorporate it in that instrument.

As it is not the purpose of the party leaders to make any reference to the income tax in the platform there is likely to be considerable interest in the matter when it is presented. From present indications there is little prospect that such a plank would be given favorable consideration by the convention as a body, and it may be that discussion of the subject even will be refused.

The usual method of dealing with resolutions offered by persons from the floor is to refer them without reading and without debate to the committee on resolutions. That committee is not expected to report on them. It seldom, if ever, does. It may be, however, that it will be deemed a matter of diplomacy to allow the resolution for the endorsement of the income tax to be debated, and then vote it down, as the convention is practically certain to do.

It is not known how many of the delegates to the Republican state convention favor the income tax proposition, but it is not believed that there are many, and Mr. Cole is the only prominent one known on that side of the question who wishes to press his views upon the convention. Chairman Edwin C. Curtis of the convention will take up the income tax issue and is expected to show how it would be likely to work if it were adopted, in relation to Massachusetts and some of the other eastern states.

The Democratic state convention, which meets Thursday in Faneuil Hall, Boston, is committed to the income tax by the national party, and it is expected that it will also endorse direct nominations, the election of United States senators by the people, demand strict economy in the conduct of the state departments, condemn the Payne tariff act and pledge itself anew to the principles of Jefferson and Jackson.

Thus far the only place on the Democratic ticket that is definitely settled is the Governor nomination. This will go to ex-Senator James H. Vahey of Watertown, although Mayor John T. Coughlin of Fall River insists that he is still in the canvass and that his name will be presented to the convention. The Vahey men say that Mayor Coughlin will not get 60 votes if he stays in, and they feel very sure that he will think better of it before the convention morning.

It is stated that the speech of the Hon. Charles Sumner Hamlin of Mattapoisett will be one of the ablest he has ever delivered, and that as chairman of the convention he will surpass himself. It is admitted that the tariff will be very fully handled in this speech, the inconsistencies of the Payne bill pointed out and the Democratic position be fully stated.

The defeat of State Committee man J. Otis Wardwell of Haverhill for reelection Monday was no surprise. The convention which elected J. Franklin Bachelder to succeed him was strongly against the reelection of Mr. Wardwell on various grounds, but chiefly because the senator victor, Arthur L. Nason of Haverhill did not want him, and as Nason controlled the votes that was all there was to it. But there were undoubtedly many who wished to vote for Mr. Wardwell and refrained out of deference to the wishes of Mr. Nason, who was named for senator. Now that the matter is ended, a good many people in the district feel pleased that Mr. Wardwell will no longer be on the state committee after this year. As this paid counsel of many of the public service corporations at the State House, some Republicans feel that it were better for the Republican party that some one else should guide the councils and aid in controlling the policies of the organization, and that Mr. Wardwell should be glad to retire for the sake of the party.

The contest for the senatorial nomination in the Cape district is not yet settled. There are only one or two votes difference between the two candidates for the Republican nomination, Representative Pattison of Barnstable and ex-Representative John E. White of Edgartown. Mr. White is very sure that he has the necessary delegates to nominate him, but Mr. Pattison is also apparently equally confident. The convention will be held Friday night at Buzzards bay.

The conference of Democrats in Boston Monday night to discuss the state situation brought out the statement from Chairman McLeod of the state committee that if Democrats would sink their differences this year it would be possible for them to win. A united front would do the work. It was the general opinion of those present that the tariff should be the keynote of the campaign, and that Governor Draper should be attacked for his veto of the so-called eight-hour bill.

There are one or two candidates for the Senate in the second Hampden district against Senator Daniel D. Mahoney, among them Nelson Sherburne of West Springfield, but Mr. Mahoney is pretty sure to be re-nominated. The Republicans in the district are looking about for a popular Holyoke man to run against Mr. Mahoney, but thus far have not succeeded in finding one who is willing to run and who is acceptable. The district is usually strongly Democratic.

FEDERAL JURORS REPORT.

About 50 petit jurors for the September term of the United States district court reported before Judge Dodge of that court today. The federal grand jury will probably report Friday, so the court has impounded three juries, which will be pressed into service soon after the grand jury reports. Until that time they will report to the court from day to day pending trials.

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For Women and Misses at Popular Prices

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We need no introduction—the many others whose patronage we desire we hope to reach through the medium of these columns.

Devoting our entire attention to Women's and Misses' Outerwear, we are in a position to serve you to the best possible advantage, and we offer you this service, knowing it will prove to our mutual benefit.

Every piece of merchandise we show is offered strictly on honor, styles are exclusive, fabrics are thoroughly reliable, workmanship of the very highest order and for like qualities lower in price than will be found elsewhere.

Our tailoring department, where all necessary alterations are made, is in charge of a competent custom tailor, supported by an efficient force of experienced tailors and fitters and we guarantee that every garment leaving our establishment shall be absolutely perfect in every detail of fit and finish.

We have also prepared a most comprehensive stock of Women's and Misses' Furs. In no other class of wearing apparel is absolute confidence in your dealer so essential. Every piece of fur we offer, from the most inexpensive to the finest of sables and sealskins, is warranted to be exactly as represented and we engage to promptly rectify any dissatisfaction.

Last but not least we tender you the services of a most efficient force of buyers and salespeople, specially trained to help you in making proper and desirable selections.

MISSIONARY FIRST WHITE WOMAN TO GO ACROSS AFRICA

Mrs. Helen E. Springer, wife of the Rev. J. M. Springer, who is in Boston as speaker in the Methodist diamond jubilee of African missionary work, says she was the first white woman to cross the African continent from east to west.

She has been speaking in several churches throughout Greater Boston in the last few days.

Mrs. Springer said: "I was the first white woman who has crossed the continent of Africa from the Indian ocean to the Atlantic. We crossed part of the way by train of the Cairo railroad to Broken Hill and thence by foot and hammock to the West coast. I walked 800 miles and was carried 700 miles in a hammock, or machilla, as the Portuguese call it. We went through a rich copper country. I was the first white woman to visit these copper mines. They have not only a wealth of copper in that locality, but iron, tin, gold and diamonds.

"The natives are working in the mines by thousands. We feel that the burden on us is to go back and open out the mission work among those natives. This work is largely self-supporting and the chief expense in this country is to get the missionaries there, the providing of the houses, their outfits, and several incidental expenses.

"Africa is turning toward civilization and the women are treated as chattels. Their husbands buy them and set them to work in the fields and their labors have to support the husbands and the children. Man's wealth is considered by the number of his wives. The work is growing immensely and we need \$25,000 to open out a new work for the advancement of womanhood."

INVESTIGATE LAKE COLLISION.

BUFFALO Capt. James A. Stone of Cleveland, supervising inspector of steamboats for the ninth district, is conducting an investigation of the collision between the passenger steamer City of Erie and the little Canadian schooner Van Straubensie on Lake Erie on Monday. Four of the schooner's crew were drowned. Captain Stone was a passenger on the steamer.

JAPANESE CRUISER AT HONOLULU.

HONOLULU—The Japanese armored cruiser Idzuma, Captain Takeshima, has arrived here on her way to San Francisco to represent Japan at the Portola festival, Oct. 19 to 23. Prince Shimadzu is one of the cruiser's minor officers. The Idzuma is scheduled to reach San Francisco early in October.

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If It's Correct It's at Morse's



Sale of Raincoats. In the lot are splendid coats in very desirable styles. Not all sizes in every style, however, but every size in the lot. They'll not be with us long at these prices—

\$10 Coats..... 7.50
\$12 Coats..... 10.00
\$18 Coats..... 12.50
\$20 Coats..... 15.00
\$25 Coats..... 20.00

See Window Display

Leopold Morse & Co.
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If Ruffs UP

When you put our Luxurious De Luxe golden silk dress mattress in the sunshine, the silky fibres respond and lie up—practically plump as when new. It's a wonder and costs only \$15.00. Full size (in 2 parts). Freight prepaid east of the Mississippi. To introduce them we give a \$1.50 Muslim (cotton) slip cover without extra charge. Money back if you are not fully satisfied.

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HATCH
Offers an American-made Willow-ware Dinner Set, 115 pieces, AT \$13.50
Delivered Free anywhere in New England.
Charge Accounts Solicited (Come Shopping in the Orient at Walter M. Hatch & Co., 45 Summer St., Boston. Please Mention The Monitor. We refer to it.)

WASHINGTON EQUAL SUFFRAGISTS ARE TO HOLD MEETING SOON

New League Will Be Welcomed at First Convention in Spokane by Delegates From Many Clubs.

SPOKANE, Wash.—The first annual convention of the Washington Equal Suffrage League will be held in Masonic Temple here Oct. 7 and 8, when representatives of the national association and delegates from every club in the state will prepare to welcome the new organization.

The campaign to prevent recognition by the national body will be waged by suffragettes from the western part of the state, where a faction headed by Mrs. Smith De Voe was successful in defeating the insurgent wing, of which Mrs. May Arkwright Hutton of Spokane is the guiding hand, at the national gathering at Seattle in July.

Mrs. Homer Hill of Seattle, temporary president of the new association, will preside over the first session, and will be supported by Mrs. Hutton and Mrs. Le Boine H. Baker of Spokane, and the Misses Louise, Helen, Gertrude and Lucy Kingley of Seattle, who participated in the suffragists' campaign in London last spring, and others from western Washington.

There will be a series of receptions and banquets, at which prominent women, including Miss Florence Kelley, a national officer and anti-child labor advocate, will speak, after which plans are to be perfected for an energetic campaign throughout the commonwealth. It is proposed to send at least 50 young women into the various districts to do the preliminary work of the contest for the ballot in Washington.

"We have been assured the support of Anna Shaw, president, and other members of the national body," says Mrs. Hutton.

What Other Editors Are Saying

D. R. F. A. COOK and his bearing in the recent controversy relative to the finding of the north pole has furnished subject matter for editors of the country's press for some time. The following comments are from recent exchanges of The Christian Science Monitor:

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION—Let Dr. Cook possess his soul in patience. He has written the most romantic story of the pole.

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER—Dr. Cook talks like a man who has nothing whatever to conceal. He has his records and his instruments, and everything, he promises, will be submitted, first to the University of Copenhagen, then to the geographical societies of the world.

CHICAGO RECORD HERALD—Dr. Cook says it is good to be an American. He will not be believed by the many pessimists who have never had a chance to get outside of this country and look around.

KANSAS CITY TIMES—The people of Brooklyn, Dr. Cook's home, like the people of Denmark, a strange land to the explorer, have enthusiastically welcomed the man who first announced that he had reached the north pole.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL—There can be little doubt that the hearty and sincere welcome given Dr. Frederick A. Cook upon his arrival in New York harbor by the cheering thousands who went out in a steamer to meet him, and who thronged the water front to catch a glimpse of him, fairly reflected American public opinion on the behavior of the man who says he reached the pole on April 21, 1908.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—The only thing which will satisfy the skeptics is the record of Dr. Cook's latitude observations, and these should be presented to competent judges of their accuracy and meaning.

NEW YORK PRESS—Upon landing here Dr. Cook does not deliver his proofs. He flashed us a wireless message several days ago that these would be forthcoming. Now he says he will wait until

Peary tells his story. There is a hint that the evidence relied upon to confound the skeptics will not be set forth until the appearance of the Cook book.

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL—Dr. Cook's narrative, as so far made public, indicates that it was easily possible for him to have reached the pole. Except for his word, he has yet to furnish the public any evidence that he did it; which failure he admits.

NEW YORK TIMES—If numbers, cordial greetings, acclamations and enthusiasm can warm the cockles of a hardy explorer's heart at his home coming, Dr. Cook must have been a happy man when he came up the bay. Whatever doubts may have been cast upon his title as the discoverer of the pole, these welcoming throngs were evidence that the world was not all against him.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) UNION—Dr. Cook's later statements regarding his Arctic journey and bearing on the criticisms that have been raised in various quarters indicate a self-possession and level-headedness calculated to give him still better standing in the estimation of the public. His utterances are like those of a man courteous, confident and firm in the knowledge of his rights.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) REPUBLICAN—It is no exaggeration to say, as the case is made up today, that Dr. Cook has steadily strengthened his position in the polar controversy since he returned to America. He has made no slips.

NEW HAVEN LEADER—Dr. Cook says it will take him two months to prepare his proofs for expert examination. Thus far his conduct has been that of a gentleman bitterly assailed but self-contained and confident. In justice to himself and friends he should speak out—not in 60 days, but now.

LATHAM'S AEROPLANE FLIES AT RECORD BREAKING SPEED

Remarkable Ovation Is Given French Monoplane Upon Negotiating "Eleven Miles in Seven Minutes" Across Berlin to Aviation Grounds—Is Unofficial.



NOTED FRENCH MONOPLANE ABOARD THE ANTOINETTE. The picture shows M. Latham testing the mechanism of the aeroplane before ascending; his three assistants are shown below the machine.

BERLIN—M. Latham flew on his monoplane Monday afternoon from the Tempelhofer Field across Berlin to the scene of the aviation meet at Johannisthal, a distance of about 20 kilometers as measured by land routes. The actual distance flown is estimated at about 18 kilometers, or between 11 and 12 miles. Latham left the Tempelhofer Field at 26 minutes past 3 o'clock and arrived at

Johannisthal, it is claimed, in seven minutes. His elevation during the flight averaged 120 meters. The route was carefully chosen beforehand with a view to avoiding high buildings. On arriving at the terminus Latham flew twice around the course, the second round being done in two minutes and 10 seconds. When he landed in front of the grand stand he received a thundering ovation.

NEWS OF THE REALTY MARKET

The value of the mortgages recorded at the Suffolk registry of deeds last week showed a large increase over that of the corresponding week of 1908, and the sum nearly reached the \$1,000,000 mark. Several important transactions are under way which within a short time will necessitate the placing of additional large amounts of money.

The following table shows the entries of all kinds made at the registry, compared with previous years:

	1908.	1908.	1907.
No. of transfers...	176	454	283
No. of mortgages...	241	189	145
Value of mortgages...	\$891,507	\$655,088	\$656,669

COMMONWEALTH AVENUE SALE.

The large estate at 36 Commonwealth avenue, near Berkeley street, Back Bay, has been sold, final papers having gone to record at the Suffolk registry of deeds. J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling took title to the property from John C. Gray et al., trustees for the Hamilton Kuhn heirs. There is a swell-front brick

house, four stories tall and covering about 3735 square feet of land. The house is modern in every way and the total assessment is \$54,000, the land being assessed at \$30,000. The price paid was considerably in excess of the total assessment.

ROXBURY-DORCHESTER.

The property at 1051 to 1057 Columbus avenue and 19 to 21 Prentiss street, Roxbury, has been transferred by Solomon Ehrlich and another to Frances A. Gallagher. The sale includes two three-story frame apartment houses and 3013 square feet of land, the whole being assessed on a valuation of \$9500, \$6000 of which amount is on the land. Edwin R. Flint has conveyed to Charles W. Taylor, through John Beck, et al., title to the block of frame houses and 8553 square feet of land at 37 to 41 Norfolk street, junction of Whitefield street, Dorchester.

BRIGHTON TRANSACTION. Hattie A. Thompson has conveyed an

DESTROYER FUEL BASE IS SELECTED

Portsmouth Navy Yard Will Be Northern Oil Station. According to Indications of Awarding Contract.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—The first step in making this port the northern base for fuel oil for torpedo boat destroyers is believed to have been taken in the awarding of a \$20,000 contract for the construction of an oil storage house at the local navy yard. The contractors are now on the ground and will begin work within two weeks.

The United States navy is soon to place in commission 15 new torpedo boat destroyers. The question of stations where fuel oil can easily be obtained, both on the north and south Atlantic coast, has been under consideration in Washington for some time.

The stations may be established on the Delaware breakwater, and Portsmouth. From the former port, it is said which a construction contract was recently issued, will carry oil to the boats when they are in far South waters.

COOL ON LIGHT COMPANY OFFER. WORCESTER, Mass. The offer of \$300 cash on delivery for stock in the Worcester Electric Light Company is not proving a strong temptation to the stockholders and it may be increased.

FORM GREEK MILITARY COMPANY. WORCESTER, Mass. The Greeks of this city under Constant Philopoli, former drill sergeant in the Greek army and now a resident of Worcester, have organized a military company.

NO BAN ON CHECKS UNDER DOLLAR, SAYS TREASURY LAWYER

Solicitor Reeves Cites Favorable Court Decision in an Answer to Letters About Revised Laws.

TWICE REENACTED

WASHINGTON—The treasury department and the department of justice have received many letters from all parts of the country asking if there is any truth in the recently published statement that the revised penal code of the United States makes it a penal offense for any one to issue a check for an amount less than \$1 after Jan. 1 next, when the new penal code takes effect.

Mr. Reeves, solicitor of the treasury, was asked by the secretary of the treasury to render an opinion on section 178 of the code.

The solicitor referred to a court decision in the case of the United States against Van Arken, some years ago. In this case a check for an amount less than \$1 after Jan. 1 next, when the new penal code takes effect.

Section 178 reads: "No person shall make, issue, circulate or pay out any note, check, memorandum, token or other obligation for a less sum than \$1, intended to circulate as money or to be received or used in lieu of lawful money of the United States; and every person so offending shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court."

Mr. Reeves' opinion will be sent to Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Norton, who has charge of financial matters. Mr. Reeves said that the language of section 178 is identical with the provisions of two former enactments of Congress.

"The first was in 1862," said Mr. Reeves. "The provision was codified and reenacted as section 3583 of the revised statutes of 1878. This year, for the third time, the provision received the approval of Congress. Not a word or syllable was changed either time."

TUFTS SORORITIES CHANGE "RUSHING"

A new set of rules affecting sorority "rushing" and sorority matters generally has been established by the girl students of Tufts College.

These laws have been published by the newly organized constitutional body of the college, the Pan-Hellenic Association, composed of the three sororities, Alpha Xi Delta, Alpha Omicron Pi and Alpha Kappa Gamma, and the non-sorority secret society, the Delphi.

CALLS SAN DOMINGO CONGRESS.

SAN DOMINGO—President Ramon Caceres has issued a decree convening the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies of the republic of San Domingo in extraordinary session Oct. 15. Tariff revision and other important matters will be discussed.

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To insure proper Classification

NEWS OF NEW ENGLAND

NORFOLK COUNTY CHURCHES MEET

NORTH WEYMOUTH—The annual fall meeting of the Norfolk Association of Congregational Churches is being held in the Pilgrim Church here today, all of the churches in Norfolk county being represented by delegates. The topic of the day is "The Best Use of Sunday." Papers by the various ministers are being presented on the subject. The sermon of the day will be preached by the Rev. H. W. Kimball of South Weymouth.

MISSIONARIES MEET TODAY.

WORCESTER, Mass.—The annual session and election of officers of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist churches of this city will be held this afternoon in Grace Methodist Church, followed by a discussion on temperance. Miss Hattie B. Cooper of Boston will speak.

DAVIS-DALY MEETING ENJOINED.

PORTLAND, Me.—An injunction against the holding of the annual meeting today of the Davis-Daly Mining Company, of which F. A. Heinze is president, has been granted on the ground of insufficient notice. The meeting will probably be held on Oct. 15.

FALL RIVER MILL MEN MEET.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—A meeting of the Fall River Cotton Manufacturers Association was held Monday to consider the proposition for the curtailment of production in the mills.

PLAN SHOW FOR WORCESTER.

WORCESTER, Mass.—The Worcester County Mechanics Association will in all probability give Worcester another mechanical and electrical exhibition from Feb. 5 to 12 inclusive.

PASTOR GOING TO PROVIDENCE.

HAVERHILL, Mass.—The Rev. David L. Crosby of the Calvary Baptist Church has resigned to accept a unanimous call to become pastor of the Olney Street Baptist Church of Providence.

STEAMERS TO BE REBUILT.

PORTLAND, Me.—The steamer Ransom B. Fuller is to be cut in two and lengthened 40 feet and the Bay State will be rebuilt for service on the Portland-Boston division.

SPRINGFIELD BUSINESS BOOMS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Local railroad men say the freight business in all directions was never better than at present. September shipments exceeded all expectations.

FUND FOR PEMBROKE ACADEMY.

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Pembroke Academy has just become the beneficiary of the trust fund of about \$18,000, the residue of the estate of Guy T. Little.

SECOND REGIMENT TO MEET.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Plans are now completed for the Second regiment, Massachusetts infantry, U. S. A., reunion to be held in this city tomorrow.

SPRINGFIELD MAN CHOSEN.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Myron A. Bickford of this city has been appointed director of the National Institute of Music in New York city.

TEST DATE IS SET FOR RHODES PRIZE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University, secretary Rhode Island committee in charge of Rhodes scholarship examinations, has announced the conditions and date of this year's series of examinations. Two days will be devoted to the tests, Oct. 19 and 20.

Candidates will be obliged to pass in Greek, Latin, algebra, arithmetic and geometry. From those who pass the committee will name one to receive the scholarship which amounts to \$1500 a year for three years. The examinations will be held in the Brown University buildings, and candidates must be between the ages of 19 and 25.

WESLEYAN INAUGURAL PLANS.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Plans for the inauguration of William Arnold Shanklin as president of Wesleyan University have been completed. On the list of prominent speakers are the names of President Taft and Senator Root. The exercises will be held Nov. 12 and will be attended by state officials and at least 100 college presidents.

DISCUSS LAYMEN'S MOVEMENT.

WORCESTER, Mass.—The matter of having a laymen's missionary movement in this city Oct. 29 to 31 was the principal subject discussed at a meeting of the committee of ministers and religious workers held in Association Hall. Dr. Samuel B. Capen of Boston was the presiding speaker.

RECTOR TAKES TWO CHURCHES.

FOXBORO, Mass.—The Rev. W. A. B. Holmes who comes here from Florence, N. J., will take charge of Epiphany Episcopal Church of Waltham and St. Mark's Episcopal Church of Foxboro until Easter, and possibly permanently.

At Railroad Terminals

Express congestion on regular passenger trains caused the Boston & Maine, Boston & Albany and New Haven railroads, jointly, to put on a new train yesterday for the American Express Company. This train runs over the Boston & Maine to Springfield via East Deerfield, Boston & Albany to the west and the New Haven to New York city.

The Pullman private car Rainbow, occupied by George W. Childs Drexwell, went forward on the New Haven's Colonial express, en route from Bar Harbor, Me., to Bryn Mawr, Pa.

General Yard Masters F. A. Tilson of the Boston terminal and James Louden of the New Haven road are engaged in preparing a new yard schedule for the time card which is to take effect Sunday, Oct. 3.

C. P. Brown, train master of the Canadian Pacific railroad at St. John, Que., visited the North and South stations while on his way to the Hudson-Fulton celebration at New York.

Conductor Thomas Ambrose of the night Newport train is away on a two weeks' vacation.

Conductor Charles Keene, who has been running the Providence line boat train all summer, will soon return to the Dedham locals.

DEPOSIT OF TALC AT MARSHFIELD

MARSHFIELD, Mass.—This town expects to develop several new industries as indications have been found of talc and cement rock as well as signs of petroleum. Workmen while sinking a well on a farm near Union bridge recently came across a stratum about 15 feet in depth, of what experts pronounce to be rock suitable for making cement. Beneath this is a layer of gypsum or talc, in a very pure state. These minerals are said to underlie many acres and the talc is found cropping out at the river bank 50 rods distant. Petroleum has also been noticed flowing into the river at this point.

OPEN WORCESTER MUSIC FESTIVAL

WORCESTER, Mass.—The Worcester music festival opened its fifty-second year Monday night at Mechanics Hall by a public rehearsal. The work rehearsed was Mendelssohn's "Elijah," in which Mrs. Corinne Rider-Kelsey, Miss Christine Miller, Reed Miller, Oscar Seagle and Frederick Weld are to sing the solo parts.

The principal rehearsing was done by the chorus of 400, conducted by Dr. Arthur Mees, and the orchestral work was by the Boston Symphony Orchestra of 60 pieces.

WOMAN IS VOTED CHURCH PASTOR

TEWKSBURY, Mass.—The First Congregational Church, Tewksbury, has voted unanimously to extend a call to the Rev. Sarah A. Dixon, Ph. D., to be pastor of that church for one year. It is understood that Miss Dixon will accept the call. She occupied the pulpit last Sunday.

The matter of salary was left with the church committee and will probably be \$1000 a year and the use of the parsonage. It is understood that the new pastorate will begin early in October.

ASK ONE SCHOOL SESSION.

CONCORD, Mass.—The school committee of Concord will report soon on a petition received from the parents of a number of the children attending the Emerson School, asking the committee to change from a two-session day to a one-session day, or to give it a trial for a term or longer.

BRANCH LIBRARY FOR CHILDREN.

WORCESTER, Mass.—The directors of the Worcester Public Library have decided to open a branch library in the old Endicott house for children. The new library will be opened beginning next Wednesday from 4 until 6 o'clock.

REFUSES PORTLAND PLACE.

PORTLAND, Me.—The Hon. Payson Smith, state superintendent of schools, has decided not to accept the position of superintendent of schools of Portland. It is expected that Dr. Daniel H. Dole of this city will be chosen.

Telegraph Briefs

WIRELESS FROM HONOLULU.

SAN FRANCISCO—A new wireless record between the Hawaiian islands and the United States has been established by Operator Phelps of the steamer Albatross, in dock at Honolulu, a distance of 2100 miles from this port. The Albatross has been in communication with a wireless bureau here.

TRAINS COLLIDE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO—At least six persons were killed and a score injured early today when the Panhandle's Cincinnati flyer collided with the rear of a special stock train on the Milwaukee road near the Union stockyards. All the victims were Montana or North Dakota stockmen, no one on the passenger train being injured.

BANK NOTE CIRCULATION GAINS.

WASHINGTON—Treasury department reports show the total amount of national bank notes now outstanding to be \$701,077,724. This is an increase of \$22,232,250 over the total Sept. 1, and an increase of \$14,751,616 over the total national bank notes outstanding Sept. 1, 1908.

TRAIN CUTS OFF ELEVEN HOURS.

ST. PAUL—The Great Northern railroad has just inaugurated a daily mail and express train service that cuts 11 hours off the previous running time between St. Paul and Seattle and makes 24 hours difference in mail delivery.

LAKE SHORE REDUCES MILEAGE.

ASHTABULA, O.—The new Franklin and Clearfield branch of the Lake Shore railroad, just opened, reduces the New York Central's mileage from Chicago to New York by 80 miles and from Chicago to Philadelphia by 140 miles.

GLASS MEN'S STRIKE ENDS.

PITTSBURGH—The American Window Glass Company has signed a wage scale with the Window Glass Cutters and Flatteners Protective Association of America, ending a three weeks' strike.

WHITE HOUSE DEFECT REMEDIED.

WASHINGTON—The defect in the White House building whereby a fire caused a slight blaze recently will be remedied by the reconstruction of the chimney.

ADMIRAL'S NATAL DAY OBSERVED.

NEW ORLEANS—The centennial of the birth of Admiral Raphael Semmes of the southern Confederacy was observed with public ceremonies in various parts of the South Monday.

MELROSE REPORT ON TAXES IS MADE

The report of the board of assessors of Melrose places the valuation of property in that city at \$16,149,825. The real estate is \$14,493,150 and personal is \$1,656,675. The tax rate is \$19.20. Among the heaviest taxpayers are: Boston Rubber Shoe Company, \$10,534; Decius Beebe et als., \$2333.22; Malden & Melrose Gas Company, \$2098.88; Daniel Russell estate, \$1679.10; Boston & Maine Railroad Company, \$1532.10; Harriet N. Lovett, \$1447.59; Frank R. Upham, \$1400.77; M. F. and Abby Eastman, \$1400.29; Malden Electric Company, \$1379.95; George F. Boardman estate, \$1332.68; New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, \$1297.92; Mary C. Houghton, \$1180.19; Moses S. Page, \$1171.53; R. H. Sircom Company, \$1125.10.

BOARD ARRANGES PLAN ARGUMENTS

Meetings have been arranged by the committee of one hundred in wards 22 and 23 this week in favor of the adoption of Plan 2.

Before the Roslindale Improvement Association at the Charles Sumner School Hall, Roslindale, this evening, George R. Nitter will speak. It is expected that some one will urge Plan 1. Wednesday evening there will be a discussion of the two plans at the St. Peter's parish house, Paul Gore street, Jamaica Plain, by George A. O. Ernst of the old finance commission, speaking for Plan 2, and ex-Senator Frank Seiberlich for Plan 1. The Plan 2 committee of ward 11 is to hold its first meeting at the Boston City Club Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

DAUGHTERS HOLD INITIAL MEETING

The first fall meeting of the council of the Massachusetts Daughters of the Revolution was held at the state headquarters of the society in the Colonial Building late Monday. Mrs. George E. Smith, state regent, presided. Mrs. Fred M. Leslie of Newton Upper Falls was elected a member of the board of councilors to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. Ella B. Tottlingham. Mrs. Mary A. Chapman of Brookline, chairman of the Massachusetts pageant committee, announces that Louis Parker of London is expected to arrive here about Oct. 4, and will speak at several meetings which have been arranged to arouse public interest in a proposed Massachusetts pageant.

Foreign Briefs

NEW RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR.

LONDON—The Globe today prints a despatch from St. Petersburg, stating that Baron Rosen, the ambassador to the United States, is shortly to succeed Prince Urusoff, the Russian ambassador to Vienna, and that M. Bachmeteff will be transferred from the Russian ambassadorial post at Tokio to succeed Baron Rosen at Washington.

PORTUGAL'S KING TO WED IN APRIL.

LISBON—The Seculo declares positively today that the Portuguese and British courts have made final arrangements for the marriage of King Manuel and Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of the Duke of Fife and niece of King Edward VII., and that the royal wedding will take place next April.

CANADA LOBSTER CATCH LIGHT.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—The catch of lobsters is steadily falling off throughout Canada, says Commissioner Wakeman, who has just concluded an investigation of the subject for the Dominion government. He recommends legal restrictions relative to the size of lobsters that may be legally taken.

W

PITTSBURG STRIVING BRAVELY TO ADJUST HERSELF TO CHANGE

Finds Many Problems Growing Out of Year-Old Consolidation With Allegheny Yet to Be Settled.

ACTIVITY IS EVIDENT

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Although Pittsburgh and former Allegheny have been consolidated for more than a year, many problems growing out of consolidation are yet to be settled. While the city of Allegheny no longer exists, the postoffice of that name under independent management from the Pittsburgh office still continues.

Business men on the North Side have much difficulty getting their mail as addressed to them at the Pittsburgh office is usually late owing to the fact that it must be re-sent to the North Side, as carriers from the central office do not cover that district. Political influences with some local pride are at work to continue the anomalous condition as there is no reason whatever why with both offices under one management the delivery should not be as prompt on one side of the river as the other. Another fruitful difficulty in this same connection is the duplication of many names of streets on the two sides of the river. One semi-official effort has been to remedy this confusion, but the ideas were so grotesque and made such far-reaching and unnecessary changes that the whole thing was laughed and jeered into retirement.

Pittsburgh's Chamber of Commerce has through its traffic department recently distributed a "Shipper's Guide and Schedule of Package Car Service" which is declared by shippers and transportation men to present in epitome the remarkable results achieved within a year's time by the get-together spirit both sets of interests are manifesting. Local wholesale and jobbing trade is benefiting immensely from the innovation.

A saving of express charges has proved one of the most valued features in assuring prompt deliveries of less than carload freight. Carefully compiled statistics show that of 679 package freight cars leaving the city each week day, 92 per cent arrive at their destinations on schedule time. Much business formerly going to other cities has been drawn to local houses.

W. H. Stevenson, chairman of the railroads and transportation committee; Lee S. Smith, president of the chamber, and H. D. W. English, former president, are given the credit for bringing the interests necessary to each other into accord. In 1908 complaints of shippers had reached a point where an investigation of conditions was considered necessary by the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Stevenson and his colleagues devised the plan, novel at that time, of inviting representatives of railroad traffic departments to give their side of the case at a meeting of shippers. The invitation was promptly accepted. Shippers were surprised by the exposition of their own faults. Packages were reported to be insecurely crated and either having faulty addresses or none. Soon a basis of cooperation was secured.

A recent issue of the World's Work, under the title, "One Way of Getting on with the Railroads," says: "And now Pittsburgh boasts one of the best freight services any city in its class and circumstances can show."

St. Louis approaches nearest to the Pittsburgh standard, although all cities are fast realizing the importance of quick package freight delivery. St. Louis sends out 674 cars of the class each week day, of which 85 per cent reach destinations on time.

Of the Mount City's efforts, the Traffic Bulletin says: "By means of intelligent cooperation between the various transportation companies serving St. Louis and the freight bureau of the Business Mens League, a system of package car freight service has been established which is causing St. Louis to rapidly forge ahead as one of the foremost trade zones of the United States."

Private philanthropy has already secured some funds and a site for a boys' George Junior republic for Pittsburgh on the plan of the famous Freeville (N. Y.) institution, and some colonists now in training there will come to Pittsburgh as soon as the plans are completed to help inaugurate the work here. Recently the Allegheny county commissioners decided to issue bonds to buy 500 acres of land and to provide the necessary buildings and equipment for a juvenile home to be conducted on the most up-to-date plan. The establishment of such an institution was made mandatory by a recent act of the Legislature.

Superintendents and boards of such institutions in New York and Massachusetts have been consulted by the local committee. The cottage plan will probably be followed under the charge of house fathers and mothers, the boys and girls will be taught trades and mechanical pursuits in addition to farming and gardening. The work day will be divided between school studies and manual occupations. The committee were much impressed with the honor system. Not over 2 per cent of the inmates abuse their privileges, the committee found, while over 75 per cent of the inmates under such treatment give every promise of turning out good citizens.

RANGER REACHES GIBRALTAR.

The Massachusetts nautical training school commissioners are in receipt of a cablegram from Commander William F. Low, superintendent of the school, announcing the arrival of the United States ship Ranger at Gibraltar.

SUCCESS AGAINST MOORS FOR SPAIN

Government Restores Constitutional Guarantees and Summons Cortes, While Populace Desire Peace.

MADRID.—The cabinet has decided to restore the constitutional guarantees, except in the provinces of Barcelona and Gerona, and to summon the Cortes on Oct. 15. The occupation of Zeluan was made easy by the effective shelling of the artillery. The actual storming of the town was accomplished by General Tovar's brigade, General Orozco effecting the enveloping movement. The casualties among the Moors were very great.

The ring around Mt. Gurugu is now considered almost closed, and the position of the Moors is captured. Caid Amas has appeared before General Marina, the commander of the Spanish forces, and asked terms of surrender for the tribes entrenched on Mt. Gurugu. It is believed the Moors are ready to submit without conditions.

The immediate successful termination of the war would be of incalculable advantage to the government of Premier Maura, against which the campaign in Spain is daily becoming more intense among the lower classes. A large section of the upper classes, however, are manifesting warm support of the government.

REPORT ON STUDY IN ORIENT COMING

CHICAGO.—Prof. Thomas C. Chamberlin, head of the department of geology at the University of Chicago, who, with his son, Dr. Rollin T. Chamberlin, was joint commissioner with Prof. Ernest De Witt Burton in the investigation of educational conditions in the Orient, is now on his way from Europe, and is expected in Chicago shortly.

The commission is expected to render a formal and detailed report to the president and trustees of the university in a few weeks.

Professor Burton, head of the department of New Testament literature and interpretation at the University of Chicago, who, in July, 1908, left under a commission from the university to make a study of educational conditions in China and other oriental countries, is already here.

GIVE EX-GOVERNOR HONORARY DINNER

Ex-Gov. John L. Bates was the guest of honor on an automobile trip and dinner at Ferncroft Inn, Middleton, Monday afternoon. The hosts were a number of the ex-Governor's friends who have annually celebrated his election as Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts 12 years ago.

Besides ex-Governor Gates, there were in the party, Lieut.-Gov. Louis A. Frothingham, the Hon. Joshua B. Holden, Nathaniel H. Taylor, candidate for mayor of Boston under plan 2; Thomas F. Leary, president of the Dorothea Dix Association; Prof. Peter Schwamb, and Instructor Robert H. Smith of Institute of Technology; Daniel MacDonald, superintendent of Old Fellows' Hall; Josiah H. Goddard, president of the Lincoln Trust Company; E. P. Blake, Clarence Orr, and A. V. Kidd.

RAILWAY REPLACES OLD STAGE LINE

SAN MATEO, Cal.—The pioneer San Mateo and Pescadero stage line has passed into history after 50 years of active service. The company, that has owned the line since 1883, discontinued operation some time ago and intends to place the time worn coaches and horses at auction.

At one time the stages had San Francisco as their starting point, but the advent of the Southern Pacific did away with their usefulness between San Francisco and San Mateo, so the latter town was made an extremity of the line. The entrance of the Ocean Shore railroad on the peninsula made the out of date stages an impossibility and they were driven to the wall.

BOSTON SEXTONS ORGANIZE A CLUB

Sextons of various churches of Greater Boston and Brookline, for the purpose of cooperation, have organized a club. The charter membership is 15, but it is expected that the number will increase rapidly. Benjamin Mace of the Mount Vernon Congregational church has been chosen president. The other officers are: Vice-president, Albert H. Critchett of People's Temple; treasurer, Benjamin Chase of the First Baptist Church; secretary, J. E. Harling of the Old South Church.

SEEK TO REDUCE GRADUATION COST

Interest in freeing the parents of grammar school children from the expense which they feel obliged to incur when the pupils are graduated prompted a report, in favor of abolishing grammar school graduation exercises from a special committee at the Monday evening meeting of the Somerville school board. Dr. Curtis, chairman of the committee, moved to lay the report on the table for one month to give the parents an opportunity to express their views.

Philippines Constabulary Has Brought Prosperity And Peace to Islands, State Washington Officials

No Official Abuses Known in This Police Department Composed Mostly of the Natives.

USE FEW AMERICANS

A POLICE DEPARTMENT of 5300 men, in which, it is declared, there are no official abuses, and the only organization of its kind in the world, is the department which the bureau of insular affairs at Washington declares has made for peace, prosperity and good order in the Philippine islands during the past 10 years. It is said that through the administration of the native insular police force, known as the Philippines constabulary, the civil government has taken from the military government of the islands duties which would have seriously hampered the work of the military department, and which that branch of the government could hardly have expected to accomplish to a degree so satisfactory as has this unique and remarkable native police department.

The Philippines constabulary is composed of 5000 native armed men, doing patrol duty under 300 officers all over the archipelago. They have jurisdiction throughout the archipelago, outside the city of Manila, which has its police force under its charter. Of these officers about 10 per cent are native, while the remainder are American gathered from the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the regular army and from scores of military colleges throughout the United States.

The organization of the constabulary is very much the same as that of any police department in this country, and the duties of the members are quite the same on an extended order. The men have their regular patrols to cover, but while a city policeman in the United States has a patrol of beat or several city blocks, the Philippine "constabulary" has a patrol of some 40 or 50 miles to cover, and instead of patrolling singly as do city policemen, the Philippine officers travel in pairs, armed with rifles and revolvers and the native knives.

By a well-defined system the civil authorities of the Philippines have developed from a crude force of native soldiers this well systematized department, in which, it is declared, the men compare very favorably with the policemen of the entire world. Not a little of the credit for the creation of this ideal department is due to the regular army officers who have been detailed to the department, and who first succeeded in getting the constabulary into a perfect working order, and who have since done much to maintain the efficiency of this organization.

Prominent among these regular army officers is Col. Mark L. Hersey, formerly of Maine, who has been passing a six months furlough in Boston, and who has just left to rejoin his headquarters at Manila. Colonel Hersey is one of five regular army officers, captains of the



COL. MARK L. HERSEY. United States army officer in tropical dress uniform of Philippine Constabulary.

line, who were detailed by a special act of Congress to the Philippines constabulary, and their rank raised to that of colonel, the war department paying them the regular salary of a captain of the line, while the bureau of insular affairs provides the difference between the salary of a captain and a colonel, so that these officers draw the salary which their brevet titles carry.

Colonel Hersey is very enthusiastic over the future of the far East, and declares that the new tariff bill will work wonders in the Philippines.

Colonel Hersey in the constabulary holds the detail of chief supply officer, which, according to the system of the constabulary, carries the duties of quartermaster, commissary and paymaster, and his duties involve the annual disbursement of 3,500,000 pesos, which in gold is equal to \$1,500,000. This amount includes practically all of the expenses of maintaining the constabulary, including the pay of the men, clothes, transportation and rations.

With the rapid strides which are being made commercially in the far East, Colonel Hersey believes there are some great opportunities for young Americans

Prominent Among Regular Officers Is Colonel Hersey, Now Spending Six Months Furlough in Boston.

TELLS OF HIS WORK

who desire to enter the constabulary service, and there are always openings for graduates of American military schools, or colleges with military departments. A graduate of such a school can easily secure a commission as a third lieutenant in the constabulary at a salary of \$1100 at the start, and his transportation paid from any point of the United States, and there are excellent chances for promotion within a year. Some 25 or 30 such positions are filled annually.

The native members of the constabulary are regularly enlisted in the service in companies of 50 men, with three officers, these being all lieutenants, the captains being known as chief inspectors, having charge of large districts. There are 190 constabulary posts throughout the islands, and the men who patrol are required to quell all disorders, make arrests when the native authorities deem it necessary, and, to insure the department of their good behavior and to make sure they have traveled their territory, they are compelled to secure a report from the native head of every village on their patrol, a statement telling when they visited the town, that they have performed their duties to his satisfaction, and above all, that their own behavior has been satisfactory.

Only the pick of the men are taken into this service, recruiting stations being constantly maintained as by the regular army. The men are offered better food and clothing, and are paid 15 pesos a month, which in United States money is equal to \$7.50, and they are allowed 21 centavos, or 10½ cents, per day for rations.

Under the system placing the quartermaster, commissary and pay departments under the head of the supply department, the problems of clothing, feeding and furnishing transportation is greatly simplified. To further simplify the work of the commissary department the members of the constabulary are given cash for the rations which would otherwise be issued them, and when they start on a long patrol they are not burdened with loads of rations and they can purchase at whatever point they stop, and in this way the native merchants along their patrol are benefited by the money being spent with them.

The constabulary department is now erecting permanent quarters throughout the 190 districts which are covered, and these are being built of reinforced concrete and are of such a character they will service for many years to come. Since the organization of the constabulary several years ago the integrity and loyalty of the enlisted natives has been very marked.

WATERWAY BOARD BREAKS UP TODAY

Commission Separates Following Paris Banquet and Part Remain in France and Others Go to England.

PARIS.—The American waterways commission, which has completed its work in France, separates today. Senator Jacob H. Gallinger, with several of the members, going directly to England. The other commissioners will go with Chairman Theodore E. Burton on an inspection of the river Seine, between Paris and Havre, on a steamer which has been placed at their disposal by the French government. The commission will come together again in London on Saturday.

Ambassador Henry White gave a dinner Monday night at the American embassy in honor of the commission. The guests, in addition to the commissioners, included M. Jusserand, the French ambassador to the United States; Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Frank H. Mason, the American consul-general at Paris; Lewis M. Iddings, consul-general at Cairo; Capt. Alfred Mahan, Col. W. H. Bixby, U. S. A., and Lawrence E. Bennett, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris.

PRIMARY TRYOUT TODAY IN JERSEY

TRENTON, N. J.—Today is primary election day throughout New Jersey. The results are especially interesting as the occasion marks the first trial of the direct primary scheme, the law having been enacted at the last session of the state Legislature at the instance of Governor Fort.

Most of the leaders of the Republican and Democratic parties are opposed to the plan, asserting it is cumbersome and expensive. The cost must be shared by the state, counties and municipalities. Under the old scheme, the party organizations footed the primary expenses, and there was no cost to the public.

BOSTON-NEW YORK SERVICE ADDITION

Service between Boston and New York over the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad will be augmented Oct. 3 by a five and a half hour train leaving each city at 5:30 p. m. and arriving at its point of destination at 11 p. m.

The inauguration of this service is principally due to the efforts of the New England Drygoods Association, which has advocated it in order that their buyers may remain in each city until the early evening and still reach their destination in season for a night's rest. No extra fare will be charged on this train.

TAMMANY QUOTED ON JUDGE GAYNOR

NEW YORK.—The statement was forthcoming today, from someone very close to William J. Gaynor, the well-known supreme court justice of Brooklyn, that Charles C. Murphy, boss of Tammany Hall, had selected Judge Gaynor as Tammany candidate for mayor. Judge Gaynor, if his selection is confirmed at the Democratic city conference on Thursday, will run against Otto T. Bunnard, who was chosen last week to head the Republican city ticket. Judge Gaynor is regarded favorably by "clean government" advocates.

TOURISTS' RATES FIGHT DEFERRED

DENVER, Col.—The committees appointed some time ago by the different commercial associations and the Rocky Mountain Hotel Men's association to take up the fight for a \$25 tourist rate from Chicago to Colorado common points have decided to take no further definite action until Governor Shafroth sets a date for the big rate convention.

The Western Passenger Association, which fixes the tourist rates to Colorado common points from the East, will meet in Chicago about Nov. 21.

WORLD'S ENDING RITES NOW OVER

DUNBURY, Mass.—The Trinitarian church, a branch of the Adventist church, who have been awaiting the world's ending in a little chapel at Ashdod since last Friday, have concluded their services of prayer and song. All but about 30 people left on Monday for their homes in various parts of Massachusetts and surrounding states. It is expected that the remainder of the faithful ones will depart today.

RESTORES CUT IN WAGES.

HAGERSTOWN, Ind.—John H. Teeter, president of the Light Inspection Car Company, makers of inspection cars and gasoline engines, has restored the cut in wages to employees which was made during the last financial depression. Recently the amount of the reduction for the past five months was put into the pay envelopes of every one who had suffered by the reduction. The sum of money thus used was no small one and the act is much appreciated by the men, coming as it did in the nature of a great surprise. The concern is a big and important one and employs a large number of people.

JACK BINNS AT ELECTRIC SHOW.

George F. Parker, the general manager of the big electric show which opens at the Madison Square Garden Oct. 11, has closed a contract with Jack Binns, to take charge of the Marconi wireless exhibition.

TEXAS CITIES START MOVEMENT TO MAKE CLEANLINESS VIRTUE

Day Devoted to Work Is Generally Set Apart and Several Municipalities Take Special Measures.

PARKS INCREASING

Throughout the whole "Lone Star state" there is a general clean-up movement with a view to making the cities of Texas as clean as any in the country. State officers have shown an active interest in the plan and the mayors of the principal cities have not been slow to appreciate the financial and sanitary advantages of clean municipalities.

Women's clubs and civic associations, many of which are affiliated with the American Civic Association, have been the leaders in the movement. In nearly every city a "clean-up day" was set apart in the spring and the school children were encouraged to help in the removal of rubbish from alleys and vacant lots.

Beaumont is virtually a new city, compared with what it was eight years ago. All the business portion of the city has been reconstructed, with many new homes that are evidence of the awakened civic pride. As a result of the gift of a small park in the middle of Beaumont by J. E. Keith, other parks are to be established.

Houston has an energetic civic association, managed by the clubwomen of the city. This is conducting a campaign for more parks and children's playgrounds.

In Denison the board of trade is working for the improvement of Denison and the surrounding country. For several years, flower and vegetable seeds have been distributed to the school children to awaken their interest in plant life.

From being the dirtiest city in the state, Dallas has become cleanly and is setting a pace in civic improvement.

RECOUNT CHANGES RESULT.

Edward D. Collins displaced Michael J. Reidy as a candidate for representative in ward 15 by one vote in the recount of Democratic votes Monday by the election commissioners. Senator Henry G. Mulligan of Natick has received the senatorial renomination in the first Middlesex district.

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PROSPERITY IS HERE PROVED BY FEDERAL STATISTICS BUREAU

(Continued from Page One.)

In some measure to the uncertainty about the tariff, with the possibility that rates would be increased. The day of silk is dawning again, too. The manufacturers figure, according to their purchases abroad of raw silk, that the women of America will have 50 per cent more cloth to spend for silk clothing this year than last.

So it is with the tanners and the manufacturers of leather goods. With the prospects of good trade ahead, they are laying in stock very liberally. Their importations of hides and skins have almost doubled in both quantity and value, and this record does not include any of the free hide period following the enactment of the new tariff law. Notwithstanding the certainty that the duty on iron would be substantially decreased, its importation during the first seven months of this year was almost double that of 1908.

This shows how the manufacturers of steel were preparing for the great building era upon which the country has entered again. The paper men and publishers were increasing their output, too, for the foreign purchases of wood pulp advanced about 50 per cent. Even copper, of which this country produces liberally, came in through the customs houses in greatly increased quantities. Copper pigs advanced 100 per cent in quantity, while copper ore went ahead 50 per cent.

One of the eloquent bits of whispering about these dry figures touches just plain India rubber. In the dull days of 1908 rubber came in so close to its usual gain that the early part of this year showed increased importations only to the extent of 28 per cent. This seems particularly marvelous because the great demand for rubber these days is for automobile tires. And the evidence of the rubber trade seems to be that automobile tires were just about as much in demand during the period of depression as any other time. The Americans still had money enough to buy automobiles. That they did so indicates that, in spite of the days of 1908, the American people did not get down to rock bottom not by a long way. And now they are going up grade on the high speed, with no indication that they will have to slip a notch to help the engine.

EMERYS TO MEET AT THE VENDOME

The Emery Family Association today will hold its twenty-eighth annual meeting at the Hotel Vendome, this city. From noon until 2 p. m. the meeting will be devoted to social intercourse and business, after which dinner will be served. A feature of this meeting will be a contest between the descendants of John and Anthony Emery. The contestants will embrace all members who wish to enter. A trophy will be awarded to the winning line. Judge Edward Kellogg Emery of Buffalo, N. Y., has been invited to make the principal address. Eva Emery Dye will send a literary contribution.

CHOSEN TO DIRECT MEXICO'S SCHOOLS

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 1.—One of Princeton's most brilliant graduates received an additional honor to many others already won, when Dr. James Mark Baldwin '84 was chosen to direct the educational system of the republic of Mexico. Dr. Baldwin resigned from the professorship of philosophy at Johns Hopkins University last June and went abroad to study the educational methods of Europe. Following his return to this country some time before Oct. 1 he will take up his new duties.

STATE WILL BUY CAPTURED CANNON

ATLANTA, Ga.—Governor Brown has been notified that if the state wants to secure the return of the old Georgia Military Institute cannon now in one of the government arsenals in New York it will have to be paid for before it is released. The cannon weighs 570 pounds and is offered for \$75. It is one of two pieces which the institute had at the beginning of the war and was captured by the federal forces in the fighting around Atlanta. Governor Brown will make an effort to raise funds with which to buy the gun.

MALDEN MASONS GIVEN PRESENTS

Willis I. Foss of Malden, the new eminent commander of Beausant commandery, K. T., was presented with a sword and belt after being inducted into his new office Monday night. Eminent Marion V. Putnam received a jewel of his rank signifying that he had served his term as commander. Eminent Walter F. Medding, standard bearer of the grand commandery, inducted the new officers of the commandery into their positions.

PULP EXPORT DUTY DENIED.

MONTREAL, Que.—Premier Gouin denies the report that the Quebec provincial government intends to impose an export duty on all raw pulp wood exported to the United States. He says, only over timber lands included in the crown lands, and proposes to prohibit exportation of unmanufactured timber therefrom.

COST OF WATCHES LAID UPON TARIFF

President of the Independent Dealers Association Says Advance in Prices Is Due to Payne Bill Changes.

NEW YORK, Charles A. Keene, jeweler, 180 Broadway, president of the Independent Watch Dealers Association of America, is quoted here as saying that the Payne tariff changes in the duties on watches were made in the interest of the Waltham and Elgin watch companies, that these two companies are, together with two case companies, in a combination, and that since the tariff has gone into effect both concerns have raised the prices of their product to the jobbers and retailers.

"Why," said Mr. Keene, "I can buy watches made by the Waltham people over in Paris a good deal cheaper than I can here. I have quotations of prices from a French firm quoting the Waltham people's 'Riverside Maximus' watch, which they are charging us \$55 for under this new scale, at only \$36.12. The French firm make their profit on this price, so it means that the Waltham Company is selling its product abroad at the present moment at a reduction of about two fifths."

"The Waltham Company charges us \$20.50 for its 'Riverside Open Face,' and this French firm will sell me the same identical watch made by the Waltham people, for \$14.50. I can buy the Waltham 'Royal' watch, which costs me \$14.50 here, for \$9.50 in Paris. For the cheap Waltham watch, for which the company asks \$6, the Paris house wants only \$4.60. The Elgin people don't do so much business in France as the Waltham Watch Company, though they sell many watches in England."

NEW WIRE MASTS OPPOSED IN NAVY

WASHINGTON.—Woven-wire fire-control masts for battleships are being subjected to severe criticism, according to naval officers. As a result of the sentiment in some quarters against the use of these masts, the work of constructing them will cease temporarily.

It is insisted by many of the officers that the control system of the modern battleships should be protected thoroughly with armor. This, it is argued, is impossible with the woven masts, which are 150 feet high. It is held that with a mast 40 or 50 feet high, this armor protection could be had.

TEXAS RAILROAD OFFICIAL TO QUIT

HOUSTON, Tex.—Hiram W. Clarke of Palestine is to sever his connection with the International & Great Northern railroad. Mr. Clarke is the second vice-president and assistant general manager and has been in office with the International since February, 1907. His connection is expected to end not later than Oct. 1.

Mr. Clarke is known to have attractive offers from both the Western Pacific and the Denver & Rio Grande and will accept one or the other of these positions, probably with the road first named.

COLLEGE EXPERTS AID LAND DRAINAGE

MADISON, Wis.—Field exhibitions in land drainage are being held in different parts of the state by the soils department of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin. Prof. E. R. Jones is making preliminary surveys to aid farmers at several points to which neighboring farmers are invited to observe the work.

The college sends a representative to these sections upon request of the farmers, to outline drainage work and make preliminary surveys.

CANADA BENEFITS BY IMMIGRATION

OTTAWA, Ont.—Immigration into Canada from the United States during the last fiscal year was the largest on record and even exceeded the number of arrivals from Great Britain. The newcomers are chiefly experienced agriculturalists with capital.

Practically 60,000 Americans entered Canada, and every man, woman and child was possessed of an average of \$1000 in stock, cash and effects. This means that they brought into Canada very nearly \$60,000,000.

HONOLULU COAST WIRELESS TALK

SAN FRANCISCO.—Wireless communication between Honolulu and San Francisco has been established by Operator Phelps of the (Steamship) Company's steamer Alameda. Tied up at the dock at Honolulu, 2100 miles from this port, the Alameda has been in communication with the wireless bureau of the Chronicle.

Mr. Phelps announced the arrival of the Alameda at Honolulu before cable advices had time to reach here.

END HUNTINGTON AVENUE DELAYS

Both tracks on the Huntington avenue bridge over the Boston & Albany railroad, which has been undergoing repairs for the last month, are open to traffic today. The repairs, however, will not be completed until some time in November. There will no longer be any delay of traffic at this place.

News of the Playhouses

AT BOSTON THEATERS.

Globe—"The Lion and the Mouse." Charles Klein's fine four act play, "The Lion and the Mouse," began a fortnight's engagement on Monday at the Globe.

The cast: Mrs. Rossmore.....Dora L. Allen Miss Nesbitt.....Margaret Shayne Judge Rossmore.....Walter Allen Mrs. John Burdett Ryder.....Ida Glen Ex-Judge Stott.....Seymour Stratton Jefferson Ryder.....Charles Sturges

George Carson-Cassellberry Shirley Rossmore.....Edith Barker Kate Roberts.....Rose E. Tapley John Burdett Ryder.....Oliver Donat Byron Hon. Fitzroy Bagley.....Clifford Leigh Senator Roberts.....William H. Burton Eudoxia.....Ella Craven Rev. Pontifex Deetle.....Charles Sturges Jane Deetle.....Elizabeth DeWitt Jorkins.....Charles Sturges

Boston has always liked "The Lion and the Mouse," and so for that matter has every other city in which it has been played. It was the enthusiasm with which the play was received when produced in this city that gave the drama its first reputation as a fine entertainment. From here it went to New York for a run of 6000 performances. Now it returns to Boston for the third or fourth time, and may be seen at the Globe at popular prices.

The company is a splendid one. The team work of performance deserves the greatest praise. All worked to tell with the best effect the absorbing story of the struggle of the brave Shirley Rossmore to save her father, the judge, from the disgrace with which he is threatened by John Burdett Ryder, a type of moneyed power who stops at nothing to gain his ends. How Shirley, the mouse, wins the admiration of the Ryder the lion, as well as his aid in saving her father's good name, to say nothing of his enthusiastic approval of Shirley's marriage with Ryder's son, is the action set forth by this vigorous drama.

Mr. Byron's characterization of Ryder has become a finished thing. His first entrance is superb, the beaming brows above mere slits of eyes and metallic barks issuing between the set teeth. Not once did the actor let down from the concert pitch of this entrance, and there was the utmost variety in the manner and speech. Especially fine was Mr. Byron's work in playing up to the others, pointing their lines with a narrowing or widening of the eyes, a twitch of the face or an emphatic move of the body. Miss Barker's Shirley was an admirable composition. Courageous, modest, strong yet gentle, and charming every moment, was this Shirley. Miss Barker is not only all this, but she has a delicious sense of humor that gives just the right touch to lines that otherwise might seem impertinent.

"Why didn't you take me into your confidence?" demands the Ryder when trying to get Shirley to confess she made him the central character of her novel. "I have taken you into my confidence and it cost you just \$1.50," laughs Shirley. One striking feature in Miss Barker's performance was her manner when being cross-questioned by Ryder about the book in which she piff him. In replying to the pointed questions she appears to be inventing the answers as she goes along. Sometimes she starts a sentence of explanation without knowing how it is going to end. It is a delight to see Mr. Byron and Miss Barker work together, for they have the last quality in good acting—they listen well.

Every supporting part was well taken. Walter Allen, the original Judge Rossmore, gave his fine impersonation of the gentle judge. Clifford Leigh made a most amusing Fitzroy. His icy tones and stiff gait could not be bettered. Mr. Burton renewed his successes as Senator Roberts. Mr. Carson-Cassellberry, displaying much intelligence in the role of Jefferson, somehow did not look the part. Miss Rose Tapley was a pretty Kate, and gave just the right touch of shallowness to her voice and manner. Mr. Stratton made a lovable Judge Stott and Miss Allen was a refined and gentle Mrs. Rossmore. Mr. Sturges did a fine comic bit as the seared servant, Jorkins. The other parts were well taken.

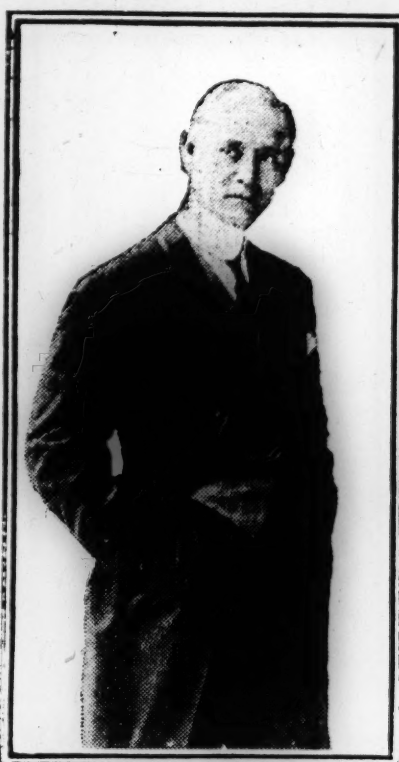
Castle Square—"Our New Minister."

The John Craig stock company appeared twice Monday at the Castle Square in "Our New Minister," a comedy drama in three acts by Denham Thompson and George W. Ryer. The cast: Thaddeus Strong.....John Craig Calvin Abald.....Russell Clarke Hannibal Chapman.....Bert Young Sylvanus Bartlett.....William Carey Obadiah Burton.....W. C. Walsh Curtis Horton.....George Hassell Lem Starble.....Donald Meek Len Ransom.....Theodore Friebeis Jack Frazer.....Wilfred Young Skewicks.....Al Roberts Nance Ransom.....Gertrude Binley Ester Strong.....Florence Shirley Dorcas Tattleby.....Mabel Colcord

Many a fine work of fiction has been based upon the pitiful injustice of the social ostracism that follows an ex-convict local after he has satisfied the demands of justice. Such was the basis of the Hugo masterpiece, "Les Misérables," and such too is the basis of "Our New Minister," a rural comedy drama that has had a long life on the stage, but until this week has not been seen in Boston for years.

It takes a play of this sort with its sharply defined characters to display the ability of the players at the Castle Square. From Mr. Craig as the quietly humorous, manly Thaddeus Strong to the slangy Skewicks of Mr. Roberts there was a line of interesting characters well acted. Miss Binley's Nance was appealing and gentle and the father was strongly sympathetic in the hands of Mr. Friebeis. His representation of remorse was never mawkish, but always touching.

George Hassell was a comical Curtis



FRANK KEENAN.

Mr. Keenan is now appearing as Top-hat in "On the Eve" at the Hollis. He has given several notable examples of character acting to the stage. Boston will remember his fiery General Warren in "The Warrens of Virginia," as the cold and bitter Jack Rance in "The Girl of the Golden West." He also gave an interesting Macbeth when he appeared in the support of Miss Nance O'Neil at the Hollis several years ago.

Mr. Keenan is destined for stellar honors, appearing later in the season in "The Heights," a drama by a new Chicago writer. Besides appearing in Miss Reicher's support in "On the Eve," Mr. Keenan is acting as general stage manager for the Henry B. Harris productions. In this line of work Mr. Keenan has made a considerable reputation. He was an expert stage manager even before he went with Belasco, as many will testify who saw the several short plays he staged in New York in his "Antoinette" experiment, and in one of which he later played in vaudeville in Boston and other cities.

Hoten. He would make an unctuous Mr. Pickwick. Mr. Meek had an excellent makeup and a comical grasshopper-like manner of getting about as the rural sleuth. Miss Mabel Colcord, Russell Clarke and W. C. Walsh also did good work. The latter's pious groans were clever.

The play is wholesome in quality. It seldom pushes arguments against hard-shell Puritanism beyond the breaking point. It has humor and pathos arising out of plausible scenes and in general is of a quality bound to please patrons of Mr. Craig's playhouse throughout the week.

Keith's—Vaudeville.

Peter the "man monkey" that has been the great attraction at Keith's Theater for the past two weeks, is this week forced to share honors with some of the best vaudeville artists that have appeared on a local stage for many weeks.

Most prominent among rivals for the popularity that the educated monkey has been enjoying and of which he still holds the lion's share, is Tom Edwards, ventriloquist, who proved a great hit Monday evening on his first appearance in this city.

Will M. Cressy and Miss Blanche Dayne commenced their second week's engagement here in the rural comedy "The Town Hall Tonight" and this clever sketch cleverly done pleased as well as it did several years ago when first presented here.

The Kellins, eight skilful acrobats, do some very clever turns, while other attractions include Paul Stevens, who with one foot is a capable pole balancer; Arthur Cameron, comedian; Waterbury brothers and Tenney in comedy and music and the kinetograph.

American Music Hall—Vaudeville.

A varied and attractive program is being presented this week at the American Music Hall. Fiske O'Hara, the Irish comedian with the sweet tenor voice, is seen with much pleasure in a one-act playlet, supported by four players. The plot involves the life of a highwayman and the love of a colleen, and is interspersed with several Irish ballads.

Al Fields and Dave Lewis present a sidewalk sketch entitled "The Misery of a Hanson Cab" and provoke laughter from the audience throughout. A fantastic dance and clever tumbling acts are given by Hilario and Rosalie Ceballos, assisted by five others.

Other entertaining features on the program are Rembrandt, the cartoonist; the Gordon brothers and a boxing kangaroo; the sisters De Faye, singers and banjoists; Caesar Rivoli, the man who changes his clothes quicker than a woman changes her mind; the Brittons, in an eccentric dancing skit; Bon Air Trio, acrobatic, humorists, and the Americope, with new moving pictures.

Plays That Held Over.

"On the Eve," the strong drama of life in modern Russia, with its moving story of the unceasing struggle for liberty of thought in that country, on Monday entered upon the last week of its engagement at the Hollis. Miss Hedwig Reicher has proved an actress of exceptional emotional gifts, and her entrance upon the English-speaking stage has been most successful. The fine company contains Frank Keenan, Harry Davenport and Frederick Lewis.

William Faversham has entered upon his last week at the Majestic in "The

World and His Wife," one of the noblest dramas of modern times. With an action that keeps the audience interested and entertained every moment, this drama develops for its vital theme the evil wrought by scandalous gossip. There has been such a large demand for seats that a special matinee is to be given on Wednesday of this week.

Fun and tinkling music, a group of talented principals and a company of all round cleverness are providing a wholly pleasing entertainment at the Tremont under the name of "The Candy Shop." Rock and Fulton do their skilful dancing specialties, and Frank Lator has most doleful sentimental and financial difficulties as a means with which to divert the audience. The attraction stays several weeks more.

It is difficult to think of any element of theatrical entertainment that is not to be found in "A Gentleman From Mississippi," the Wise-Rhodes comedy which started on its second week Monday night at the Park. Political intrigue, affairs of the heart and an admirable friendship between the senator of Mr. Wise and the reporter of Mr. Fairbanks compose the main elements of this popular play.

Miss Rose Stahl has begun the last two weeks of her engagement at the Colonial in "The Chorus Lady." Miss Stahl's Patricia appears destined to become a classic in its way. Her queer language and resourcefulness in critical moments are molded into a striking character by the skill of the star. The supporting cast includes Wilfred Lucas, Miss Alice Leigh, Giles Shine and others of the original company.

"The Gay Hussars" is worthy the name of opera, for it has genuine music arising directly out of the situations. The dialogue is high grade and the cast is uniformly talented. Bobby North is a favorite with his "Mi-Fi Army" and "Friend Lebel," and Miss Anna Bussert and Miss Muriel Terry have pleasing songs. The military numbers are stirring marches presented by handsomely costumed soldiers. A professional matinee will be given Thursday at 2 o'clock.

Coming Attractions.

William Collier comes to the Hollis Oct. 4 in "The Patriot," a farce written by himself and Hartley Manners.

After a run of 300 performances in New York, James T. Powers comes to the Majestic Oct. 4 in "Havana," a pleasing musical play made in England.

"The Three Twins," with Miss Bessie McCoy and Clifton Crawford, comes to the Boston Oct. 4.

The Castle Square will on Oct. 4 present a revival of the company's greatest success of last season, "The Circus Girl." Miss Grace George is coming to the Hollis in "A Woman's Way."

"The Squaw Man" is coming to the Globe.

"Hamlet" and "The College Widow" are promised at the Castle Square.

NEW YORK OPENINGS.

Miss Viola Allen in a New Play.

Miss Viola Allen made her reentrance upon the New York stage Monday night in "The White Sister," a new play by F. Marion Crawford and Walter Hackett. The play at Daly's is the third drama with scenes laid in Italy in which the actress has appeared in six years. The two previous efforts were "In the Palace of the King" and "The Eternal City," written by F. Marion Crawford and Hall Caine respectively. In each of these Miss Allen found more than the ordinary quota of success.

Believing that her affianced perished in battle the heroine takes upon herself obligations of religious duty. When it transpires that the report was erroneous there arises at once a great struggle in the heroine between love and duty.

Sam Bernard in New Play.

Sam Bernard appeared at the Casino in "The Girl and the Wizard," a musical comedy by Hartley Manners, music by Julian Edwards, and lyrics by Robert B. Smith. Mr. Bernard renewed the good impression that he has made in his short tour in the play this fall. He appears to be breaking away from his old Weber-Fields days, and gradually approaching legitimate comedy. Very rarely does he mutilate the English language, and he does not sing or dance at all.

New York Notes.

"The Dollar Mark" will be succeeded on Oct. 5 at Wallack's by "The Fourth Estate," a play on newspaper life by Joseph Medill Patterson and Miss Harriet Ford.

The reviewer of the Commercial declared that Robert Edison's work in "The Noble Spaniard" puts him in the Mansfield class as a comedian.

Admirers of John Drew are somewhat alarmed at his undignified antics in his new play, "Inconstant George." In one scene he wears ridiculous clothing and a Joe Weber hat.

NOTES.

Antoine will revive Moliere's "Georges Dandin" at the Odeon, Paris. The comedy has not been played at that theater for many years.

"Arsene Lupin" has passed its two hundred and fiftieth representation in Paris.

Miss Marguerite Clark, it is announced, is soon to star in "The Wishing Ring," a three-act comedy by Owen Davis. A Miss Ethel Barrymore makes her appearance in Pinner's new play, "Malchance," in January.

Miss Maude Adams has returned from Ireland, where she has passed a quiet summer among the peasants at Ballyroan, Rathfriland, just outside Dublin. She opens her season in "What Every Woman Knows," Oct. 2, in Uta, N. Y. After a short tour of the East she will go as far west as the Pacific Coast in the same play.

TEXAS PROMOTES RICE PAPER MILLS

Experiments by Capitalists at Houston With Straw as Basis for Pulp Reported to Be Successful.

HOUSTON, Tex.—Experiments made at the Orange paper mill by Houston and Port Arthur capitalists to determine the value of rice straw for paper making are reported to be successful. Developments that have come to light within the last few days indicate that rice pulp plants and paper mills may soon become adjuncts to the rice industry in this state.

Texas rice straw has been sent to some of the large pulp and paper mills along the Atlantic seaboard for experimentation on a large scale. Twelve tons of Honduras and 12 tons of Japanese straw was distributed between two of the large paper and pulp mills at Holyoke, Mass., and Watertown, N. J.

Samples of the pulp and paper received here indicate that the very finest grades of paper may be manufactured from rice straw. It is snowy white, tough and of fine grain. The statement of cost indicates that rice straw may be converted into paper just as cheaply as any other material.

The Houston promoters of the enterprise are not ready to announce their plans, but it is learned that a paper mill at Port Arthur to consume the pulp made by several pulp mills to be located at various points in the Texas rice belt is almost an assured fact.

FAIL TO CONFIRM NEW ASSESSORS

Board of Aldermen Reject Mayor Hibbard's Two Appointees and Transact Other Business.

Edward G. Richardson and Alonzo F. Andrews, appointees of Mayor Hibbard to be principal assessors, for the second time failed of confirmation at the meeting of the board of aldermen Monday.

Mr. Richardson failed by a vote of 4 to 8 and Mr. Andrews by a vote of 6 to 6. An amendment to the ordinances, reducing the number of principal assessors from nine to seven, also failed of passage by a tie vote.

The aldermen also voted for the transfer of \$3000 from the loan of \$4000 for repairs on the house of ladder 11, to the appropriation for a new firehouse at Forest Hills.

The mayor's order and communication in relation to the \$115,000 available from the will of George F. Parkman, that \$54,000 be given to the public grounds department and \$70,000 to the park department to be expended by said departments in the manner agreeable to the wishes of the heads of each department, was referred to the committee on public improvements.

Alderman Curley offered an order, which was finally laid over to the next meeting, that the mayor be requested to direct the election commissioners to return to the old system of booths for polling places. He was opposed to using a portion of school buildings for voting purposes.

MONTEREY TO USE MORE CONCRETE

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Monterey will rebuild its flood devastated section in reinforced concrete. The advisability of this step was shown by a reinforced concrete bridge over the river that caused the havoc. Although every house for blocks had been completely swept away, the bridge stands today. How great the force of the waters thrown against the structure was is best told by two small holes in the upper part of the bridge through which the torrents hurled two telegraph poles.

The flood has not proved an unalloyed misfortune. Most of the houses demolished needed replacement badly. Better structures will take their place. There is every indication that the city will rapidly recuperate. The first paper bag factory in the republic will be in operation there before long, and the building of a cardboard factory and paper mill will be undertaken by the Continental Paper Bag Company of the United States.

SITKA WILL LOSE WIRELESS TOWER

VALLEJO, Cal.—A wireless message has been received on Mare Island from Sitka that the telegraph station in the Alaskan city is to be torn down and removed to Biorke island, 75 miles from Sitka. The present location has proved unsatisfactory owing to the hill surrounding the station.

Master Electrician George Hanscom, from Mare Island, is now at Sitka preparing to work on the new station, and Contractor William Concannon of San Francisco has departed for the north to erect the necessary buildings on the new site.

STEEL CONTRACT FOR PARLIAMENT

TORONTO, Ont.—A contract for steel by the ton, for use in the rebuilding of the Parliament buildings, has been awarded to the Dominion Bridge Company for delivery by Nov. 15. T. V. Gearing was awarded the contract for carpenter work at the same time. Architect Lennox is drawing specifications for the various trades concerned. The whole western wing is to be rendered as nearly fireproof as the conditions in connection with the rest of the building will permit.

BRIDGE TO PROVIDE NEW ENGLAND ROUTE AROUND METROPOLIS

(Continued from Page One.)

tunes into the new Pennsylvania terminal. It can then be run out through the New Jersey tunnel of the road and proceed direct without the interruption of the transfer by water. It was estimated that other trains would also be run over this route as the demand increased.

Another advantage to be gained by the construction of the new bridge will be the diversion of freight traffic which must now be carried on docks down the congested East river. In the future freight trains will be run over the New York Connecting railway and the Long Island system to Bay Ridge, borough of Brooklyn, on the upper harbor. From there they will only have to be transferred a short distance across the bay on a car float ferry to Greenville, Jersey City, where they will connect with the Pennsylvania lines proper.

There are other manifest advantages, in the connection of the rapidly developing Long Island with the north shore country by means of the new railroad bridge. Many interesting details could be given of prospective benefits to this section from the direct connection which will be established between its principal towns and the mainland, north and south. The Pennsylvania system has gained exclusive control over the resources of Long Island, and whether the talk centers on Jamaica bay development or Montauk shipping it is in a position to be the controlling factor in the transportation situation.

The construction of the roadbed of the New York Connecting railway will be begun at the time the bridge is started.

NATIONAL GUARD HEARS LECTURES

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Lectures will continue today by regular army experts detailed by the war department to attend the eleventh annual session of the National Guard Association, which opened here Monday. The convention ends tomorrow.

There are about 300 delegates, representing nearly every state in the Union. Governor Gillette welcomed them, and Senator Charles Dick, president of the association, opened the session. Lieut. Col. W. J. Weaver, of the army general staff and chief of the division of military affairs, heads the detail of army experts who will discuss every phase of war practice.

Telling Pictures

AND
Clever Stories

Are printed in The Monitor every Saturday on the Page for Boys and Girls. The Pictures are taken and the Stories are written

By Youthful Monitor Readers

Why do you not join their ranks, if you have a camera? Awards of \$1 and 50 cents offered for the best photographs sent in each week.

THE SUBJECTS

May be children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. Blue prints are not available.

Write a Descriptive Story

Of not over 200 words, and it will be paid for if used. At any rate, send a title for your picture. Write your name and address plainly, and enclose stamps if you wish photo returned.

Forward to "Children's Page." The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets

TODAY'S PRODUCE MARKET

PRICES FIGURED ON A WHOLESALE BASIS.

FRUIT—PRODUCE

Steamer Arrivals.

The Norfolk steamer arrived here Monday at 1:30 p. m.

The Norfolk steamer arrived this morning at 9:22 o'clock with 750 bags peanuts.

The Savannah steamer Memphis, due in Boston Friday, has 34 boxes grape fruit.

Receipts All Sources Past 24 Hours.

Forty-seven cars and 46 barrels potatoes, 630 barrels apples, 1 car onions, 4 boxes quinces, 188 boxes and 144 baskets pears, 38 crates cauliflower, 7 boxes cucumbers, 108 crates cantaloupes, 81, 499 baskets grapes, 10,252 crates grapes, 4427 baskets plums, 334 boxes lemons, 2535 boxes California oranges, 2705 barrels sweet potatoes, 337 barrels cranberries, 475 large beans, 1143 boxes, 2008 crates and 2497 baskets peaches, 4 crates pomegranates.

Messrs. Maynard & Child have received the following cable on the foreign apple market:

Liverpool—Steamer Winifreda selling. Sales Sept. 27, 1500 barrels. Demand is very active. Many arriving short of color. Baldwin's in general, 13s to 16s. 6d. Hubbardston's, 11s to 14s.

Apple shipments for week ending Sept. 25: From Boston 1931 barrels, New York 9114, Montreal 33,237, Halifax 14,517; total 58,799 barrels. Same week 1908, 72,342 barrels.

New York Fruit News.

There was a fair demand for the best California oranges at Monday's sale, but for all other grades the market was weak and low.

The sales advertised for today are as follows:

Thirty-four cars California deciduous fruit and eight cars California oranges.

The steamer Italia, with 2900 boxes lemons, the San Giorgio with 4500 boxes lemons, the Rome with 7000 barrels Almeria grapes and Oceania with 9000 barrels Almeria grapes have sailed for New York.

PROVISIONS

Eastern Pork Market.

Fresh ribs 16½c, short cut ribs 16½c, fresh shoulders 12½c, fresh skinned shoulders 12½c, smoked shoulders 12½c, sausage medium 13½c, small 14½c, frankfurts 10½c, bologna 8½c, pressed ham 15c, plain and sweet pickled shoulders 12½c, plain pickled brisquets 13½c, bacon 10½c, smoked hams, large 15½c, small 15½c, skinned 16½c, boiled 22c, lard leaf rendered 15½c, pure 14½c, compound 9c, barrel pork heavy backs \$26.25, medium backs \$26, light backs, \$25.75, long cuts \$26.50, lean ends \$28, bean pork \$21.25.

Boston receipts past 24 hours: Beef, 1909, 61 cars; 1908, 44 cars; sheep, 1909, 7 cars; 1908, 7 cars.

Movement of hogs at the principal western points for Sept. 27, as compared with the corresponding date last year.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Chicago	1909. 1908.	1909. 1908.
Sept. 27	24,000 23,400	407 223
Sept. 28	8,100 9,200	800 6,500
Indianapolis	1,500 1,500	515 515
Kansas City	9,000 11,000	515 515
St. Louis	3,500 2,500	2,500 2,514
Omaha	2,500 2,000	— —
Totals	48,500 49,500	4,084 9,010

Poultry.

Market, quiet northern and eastern—Chickens, fancy, 3½ pounds up 23½c, do. medium size 18c-20c, broilers 20c, fowls, fancy 18c-19c, do. fair to good 16c-17c, ducks 16c-18c, geese 15c-18c, western dry packed, in boxes, fowls, choice, large 18½c, do. medium 16c-17c, 17c-18c, cocks 13c, western ice packed, turkeys, choice, young 20c-23c, do. old 18c, chickens, 4 pounds up 18c, do. mixed weights 15c-17c, broilers 17c-18c, fowls, choice, 4½ pounds up, 17c-18c, do. 3 to 4 pounds, 15c-16c, cocks 13c, live poultry, fowls 15c-15½c, springs 15c-15½c, cocks 10c-11c.

Receipts: Today 229 packages, corresponding day 1908 441 packages.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Official Market.

Butter—Quiet; Vermont, New Hampshire and northern extras, 31½c; western large ash tubs, extras, 31c; boxes and prints, extras, 32c; storage extras, northern, 31c; storage extras, large ash tubs, 30½c.

Eggs—Quiet; fancy henery, 34c; Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire extras, 31c-32c; Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire extras, fair to good, 24c-26c; fresh gathered prime firsts, 25½c-26c; fresh gathered firsts, 24½c-25c; fresh gathered ordinary firsts, 21c-22c; dirties, 16c-20c; April refrigerator firsts, 25c-25½c.

Cheese—Steady; New York twins, extras 16c, firsts 15c-15½c; Vermont twins, extras 15½c, firsts 15c.

Boston receipts past 24 hours:

Butter, tubs	6,801	5,708
Butter, boxes	964	1,864
Eggs, cases	2,412	2,188
Cheese, boxes	62	163

New York Market.

Butter—Creamery specials 32½c, 31c, creamery extras 30½c, 29½c, held creamery specials 30c for any part of 500 tubs, lard firsts 23½c, creamery seconds 28c, 25c, creamery extras, seller two weeks, 30½c, 29c. No sales.

Eggs: Michigan extra, firsts 26c; fresh gathered extra firsts 26c; fresh gathered firsts 25½c; free delivered 24c; fresh gathered seconds 23c; 200 cases Iowa firsts 25½c, 24½c; Michigan Ohio extra firsts 26½c, 26c; North-Indiana refrigerator firsts, storage paid, 25½c; carload refrigerator seconds,

storage paid, 23½c, 22c; Iowa extra firsts 26c; carload "G. W. N." lined, seller 30 days 21½c; carload Michigan April refrigerator firsts, storage paid, seller 20 days, 25c, 24½c; fresh gathered extra firsts, seller 10 days 26½c, free delivered, 26c; Iowa or Ohio firsts, seller the week 24½c; fresh gathered extra firsts, buyer 30 days 26½c. Sales: 200 cases Iowa firsts at 26c free delivered.

Receipts—Butter 20,418 tubs, eggs 25,755 cases, cheese 7865 boxes; last year: Butter 13,886 tubs, eggs 16,896 cases.

Today's New York Special Market.

Butter—Firm; cry specials 31c, cry extra 30c; receipts 20,418 tubs.

Eggs—Firm; western extras 28c-30c, firsts 24½c-25c; receipts 25,755 cases.

Cheese—Steady; state full cream, colored, large, fancy 15½c; receipts 7865 boxes.

Note.

Beginning Monday, Oct. 4, and until Monday, May 2, 1910, the Fruit and Produce Exchange and Faneuil Hall market will open at 7 a. m.

FLOUR

Mill shipments, spring patents \$5.50/c, 5.00, clear \$4.65/c, winter patents \$5.50/c, 5.85, straight \$5.25/c-5.50, clear \$5.10/c-5.40, Kansas patent in job \$5.25/c-5.75, rye flour \$4.10/c-4.60, Graham \$4.35/c-5.

HARVARD EXPECTS INCREASED NUMBER OF NEW STUDENTS

A considerable increase in the number of students is expected this year at Harvard University, since, in accordance with President Lowell's desire to make the university more cosmopolitan, the Cambridge institution with its opportunities has been made more familiar to educators and students throughout the United States by the Alumni Association, especially in the West.

The number of foreign students will rather increase than decrease. H. F. Merrill, who is officially appointed by the Chinese government to care for many of the Chinese students in this country, expects the usual number at Harvard this fall. He said that there are now 275 Chinese students east of the Missouri river. The Chinese government intends to send 100 students each year for four years, then 50 each year until 1942, the number to be distributed in colleges throughout the country.

The Cosmopolitan Club, to which many of the foreign students at Harvard belong, has appointed a reception committee to care for incoming foreigners.

There will be noticed on Thursday an unusual number of changes among the officers of the college. This week is practically the beginning of President Lowell's term of office, for, although he really held the office for a short time last term, he was still overshadowed in the minds of the students by Charles W. Eliot, who now occupies the new office, private emeritus.

Five professors of long standing in the university are lost by resignation: Crawford H. Toy, professor of Hebrew, George L. Goodale, professor of botany, Charles H. Moore, professor of art, John W. White, and William F. Harris, professors in Greek.

WAR SECRETARY IS GIVEN MEDAL

WASHINGTON—A gold life-saving medal was today presented to Secretary of War Dickinson in recognition of his heroism in rescuing from drowning James F. Joy, a Detroit lawyer, on the night of Aug. 29, 1895. This is the first time in history, so far as is recalled, that any member of a President's cabinet has ever been similarly honored by the government. The presentation was made in person by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hilles, without any formality.

Dickinson's exhibition of daring took place during the meeting of the American Bar Association at Detroit, while a party of visitors was returning from a yachting trip. Mr. Joy in attempting to cross a plank to the wharf fell into water 20 feet deep. Dickinson jumped in and rescued him.

The application for the medal for Secretary Dickinson was made by Thomas H. Herndon, president of the American Cross of Honor, and was approved by the government's committee on life-saving medals, consisting of the solicitor of the treasury, the superintendent of the life saving service and the captain commandant of the revenue cutter service. The medal was inspected and approved by President Taft before his departure for the West.

BOSTON SEAWALL ACCEPTED TODAY

The \$15,000 sea wall which Lawlor Brothers, Charlestown contractors, have been constructing around Grover's cliff, on the east coast of Boston bay, was today accepted by the United States war department.

EAST BOSTON EVENING HIGH.

The East Boston Evening High School will open Monday evening, Oct. 4, for registration. The classes will convene on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of each week.

JOSEPH BURTT HERE TO BATTLE AGAINST SLAVE COCOA TRADE

(Continued from Page One.)

The United States is stated in the following announcement:

"The Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, which was founded over 70 years ago to oppose slavery and oppression and to secure the freedom and welfare of native races, especially those of Africa, has had this question before it for some years.

"The society has decided to send to the United States Joseph Burtt, who has visited these Portuguese islands and is well acquainted with the labor system there. Mr. Burtt is empowered to bring these facts before the people of America, and to urge them to oppose this modern slavery by refusing to purchase the products of the slaves' labor."

The first work to be undertaken by Mr. and Mrs. Burtt will be to visit various people whom they hope to interest in the matter. The first public meeting will be held in the Warren Avenue Baptist Church on Sunday evening, Oct. 3.

On the following Thursday the Boston City Hall will hold a meeting at which G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University, will preside and speak. His topic will be the condition of the native Africans, a study of which he has made a specialty. The Rev. Herbert S. Johnson will speak on the Congo situation, and Mr. Burtt will present the situation in these slave plantations, using lantern slides.

The last meeting will be at the Twentieth Century Club, Oct. 9, at which Mr. and Mrs. Burtt will speak, as will also the Rev. Mr. Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. Burtt will leave here on Oct. 9, going successively to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, Chicago and other cities.

POLICEMAN LEAVES PROVIDENCE FORCE TO STUDY LAW HERE

William C. Kindelan, for several years a member of the police force at Providence, R. I., at 1 a. m. today relinquished the baton which he had wielded in behalf of law and order for so many months to register later in the day as a student of Blackstone at Boston University school of law.

Patrolman Kindelan has not altogether severed his connection with the police department of his home city, but has been granted leave of absence to go to law school.

During the fall and winter months Mr. Kindelan will study law in Boston. Next May he will resume his position as patrolman. He will also walk a beat in Providence during the winter holidays, commencing about Dec. 18 and continuing to Jan. 2, returning to college Jan. 3.

Mr. Kindelan's post was formerly considered one of the worst localities in the city. Nowadays, however, it is very quiet and Patrolman Kindelan was one of the factors in making it an orderly place.

Registration in other departments of Boston University will open tomorrow, and lectures will begin on Thursday.

LOWELL INSTITUTE MARKS WILL COUNT IN HARVARD DEGREE

One of the features of the work of the Lowell Institute this year will be three distinct courses, given in cooperation with Harvard University, for which marks will be given equivalent to the same marks obtained in the same courses at Harvard. The faculty of Harvard has voted to allow work in these courses to count toward a degree at Harvard University, under the usual conditions. These courses, which are now given at Harvard in the freshman and sophomore years, will be conducted by the same professors in the same way, with the same tests and final examinations, as at the university.

SOUTHBORO GRADE CROSSING HEARING

The selectmen of Southboro have asked the railroad commissioners to approve the report of a special commission, consisting of Congressman Samuel W. McCall, Lieut.-Gov. Louis A. Frothingham and Eugene C. Huttman, for the abolition of certain grade crossings in Main street on the tracks of the New Haven railroad.

The report favors the abolition and a hearing on the petition will be given by the commission on Oct. 21 at 10 a. m.

The commission has also received the petition of Louis A. Frothingham and Eugene C. Huttman asking that the board consent to the change described in the report. The hearing on their petition will be given Oct. 7.

WAKEFIELD CLUB TO OPEN SEASON

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The season of 1909-10 of the Kosmos Club, one of the leading women's organizations of Greater Boston, will be ushered in Oct. 1 with a reception by the officers.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4130 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 310 Orchestra Bldg., 168 Michigan Ave.

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Cor. 81st st.

For Sale at Roxbury

The handsome residence at 27 Howland st., commanding view of Elm Hill ave., situated on a plot of land eleven ft. fronting about 6000 square feet; 13 rooms; 2 spacious baths; 2 bathrooms, one finished with tiles and onyx slabs; laundry, 5 fireplaces; rich and elaborate mantels; dining room finished with mahogany, paneled ceilings; this house is modern in all its appointments; no expense spared when building; broad piazza; hot water heat; will be sold at a sacrifice. Address E. 426, Monitor office.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLINE

145,000 FT. OF LAND fronting Clark and Clinton roads; 5 min. walk to high school; close proximity to best school in Brookline; this land will be sold at a low figure. Address 39 Southampton st., Boston.

NINETEEN FIFTEEN EXHIBIT ENTRIES TO CLOSE ON THURSDAY

Entries of exhibits for the "Boston-1915" exposition will close on Thursday, and it looks now as if the only difficulty will be to find room enough for all the displays for which applications have been made. The exhibit committee expects, however, to be able to arrange so that every one shall get space, even the late comers.

In the four departments of the "Boston-1915" exposition, covering the different sides of Boston's life, there are already about 100 exhibitors. The show does not open in the old Art Museum until the first of November, but the committee has reserved the whole month of October for installing and arranging the collecting, effecting the lighting and decorative plans, getting machinery into working order and so on.

The exposition not only will be different from anything that has been seen here before, but, as a whole, will be different from anything ever before brought together in this country or, in all probability, abroad. It will show Bostonians what their city is and what they can make it; and it will do this not by an exhibition of figures and statistics, but by photographs, moving pictures, working models, plastic designs, and living examples. Practically all the larger organizations that are active in making Boston a good place to live in and work in, are cooperating, the executive management being in the hands of the "Boston-1915" committee, and the show promises to be one of the most interesting the city has ever seen.

Special emphasis is being put on industrial education in this exposition. There is a strong feeling among many directors of the movement that New England's place industrially in the future will largely depend on high skilled labor and artistic development.

Not only are charitable, philanthropic, business, labor and other organizations working together to make the "Boston-1915" exposition, but the city and state departments, too, are doing their part. The Boston school committee has voted an appropriation to bring up to date the exhibits that already have made it famous in world's fairs, and will have 31 cases showing the work of all the different grades of schools from kindergarten to high school, and of all branches of instruction, including industrial training.

The industrial education exhibit will include besides a section filled with the work of the special industrial schools, like the Mechanic Arts High, illustrations of how children are taught to use their hands and their brains at the same time right through the whole school system from "primary" to "high" grades; in fact, the industrial side of education will be shown with special completeness.

PEABODY MUSEUM EXPEDITION BACK

The latest expedition of the Peabody museum, Harvard University, sent out to study the little known tribes of South America, has returned. The results will be published by the museum. The expedition started three years ago and was made possible by the patronage of Louis de Milhaus, who accompanied the party.

The time was spent chiefly in study and exploration of the little known regions of Peru and Bolivia. A large amount of material was obtained with reference to the life of the people, their customs, ceremonies, languages, religions, folk lore, occupations and migrations. Collections were made of implements, weapons, utensils, articles of dress and ornaments. Several cases containing these collections have been received.

Collections in natural history were also made. A map of the entire region was prepared for the Peruvian government.

REAL ESTATE

\$2000 Down, Balance as Rent

THINK OF IT: 7-room house and bath; open plumbing; set tubs; range; furnace; electric lights; fireplace; hardwood floors; carpet cellar; lot 10x110; American neighborhood; 2 minutes from Needham Jet; depot price only \$3800. THORPE, 164 Federal st., 10 to 2.

25 ACRES, well divided; cuts 10 tons hay; \$1000 worth of timber; 11 room house; bath; 12x30; storehouse 18x35; with shed adjoining; 2 poultry houses; bldgs in good repair; 1/2 mile to depot; 25 from Boston; price \$2500, part cash. R. W. SWEENEY, Hanover Center, Mass.

OUR NEW CATALOGUE OF FARMS AND COUNTRY PLACES. CONTAINS OVER 250 DESCRIPTIONS AND 50 ILLUSTRATIONS. MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION. BROWN'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY, 51 NO. MARKET ST., DEPT. C.

FOR SALE—Desirable modern house of 14 rooms, 2 baths, hardwood floors, hot water heat, gas and electric lighting; spring of pure water nearby; slightly located on high land adjoining Middlesex Fells Park. Apply to 26 Oliver st., Boston.

ALLSTON—Store and apartment house property on principal thoroughfare, brick and steel construction, near electric and steam cars, price \$10,000. Owner, near two lines. Reserve cars. C. 424, Monitor office.

FOR SALE at a bargain, 3000 acres of Rio Grande Valley fruit and alfalfa land, under the El Estero, near El Paso, Texas. Address E. E. JONES, Box 530, El Paso, Texas.

FINANCIAL

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MADE FOR YOU in the most desirable locations; we make personal examination of everything and invest your money carefully under our method our interest depends entirely on the amount of your net profit, thus assuring you large returns. Write us for full information. SHORR'S TIMBER CO., Seattle, Washington, 207 White bldg.

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COMING UNDER IRRIGATION. Will double value in a very short time. Your choice of three new districts. Easy terms. Sectional map and prospectus free.

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MACHINERY

SAFES AND MACHINERY moved promptly by YOULEN, SMITH & HOPKINS, 51 Atlantic ave.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

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FOR RENT—Furnished cottages and cottage apartments of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 rooms each; also single rooms at Southern Pines, North Carolina; fine winter climate; dry, sandy soil. Address J. C. STANLEY, until Oct. 15, Newburyport, Mass.; after that date, Southern Pines, North Carolina.

APARTMENTS WANTED

CHICAGO 1 or 5 room apartment; furnished or unfurnished; good locality; reasonable. G. B. Monitor office, Orchestra bldg., Chicago.

APARTMENTS TO LET

TO LET—Lower apartment, two-family house; just completed; large piazza; heat; \$40 per month. Tel. 152-3 Brookline.

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Transients Accommodated

HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATION. New York city—Rooms and board. 27 WEST 93D STREET. Convenient to Riverside Drive and Central Park West. MISS J. E. RANKIN.

NEW YORK—The Conquest, 271 Central Park West, cor. 97th st., delightful home overlooking the park; newly furnished and decorated; dining room top floor; elevator service. A. K. DICK.

FLATBUSH, Brooklyn—To rent furnished, two desirable front rooms, second floor; separate or connecting breakfast or all meals if desired. R. 2, 2063 Metropolitan bldg., New York.

CHICAGO—Couples want light room, breakfast near Kenmore ave. and Argyle; separate or connecting breakfast or all meals if desired. R. 2, 2063 Metropolitan bldg., Chicago.

BACK BAY, 190 St. Botolph st.—House thoroughly renovated; rooms newly furnished; choice of 5 rooms; con. h. w.; tel. 5539 M.

BACK BAY, 14 Cumberland st.—House thoroughly renovated; rooms newly furnished; 2 front parlors; con. h. w.; tel. 5539 M.

NEW YORK CITY, 352 West 87th st.—Several beautifully furnished rooms (bath connecting), with or without board.

TWO large separate newly furnished rooms in refined, pleasant surroundings. 76 St. Stephen st.

39 EAST 31ST ST., New York—Rooms single or en suite; excellent home cooking. MRS. D. E. TUTHILL.

PLEASANT sunny room for gentlemen; newly furnished; \$2.50. Apply MRS. STILL, Suite 8, 31 Falmouth st.

GAINSBORO ST., 108, suite 3—Pleasant outside room; steam heat, con. h. w.; hot water; telephone.

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EDUCATIONAL HOME

HOME of education and refinement for 2 or 3 boys; model library, schools, "gym," tutoring and special oversight available. Address S. 32 Adams st., Fitchburg, Mass.

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WANTED—By lady, one or two large rooms (pref. unfurnished) in good locality, Back Bay or Brookline, with private family; references exchanged. W. 418, Monitor office.

Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

SPECIALTIES ARE ATTRACTING MUCH MARKET ATTENTION

U. S. Steel Common, Reading, Atchison and Erie Are Largely Dealt in on the New York Exchange.

NEW HAVEN HIGHER

That the New York stock market is decidedly two-sided was again shown by the price movements of today's session. It also was seen to be very much in the hands of the manipulators. The further gain of U. S. Steel, establishing another new level, on heavy buying, might have created a greater impression had it not been the almost daily habit of Steel to make a new high record for some considerable time past. All of the bull news regarding the stock has been told, so far as the street knows, and there was nothing in the morning's gossip to warrant the continued upward movement in the stock. But that made little difference to speculators. They put it up because it suited them to do so.

Reading also did some soaring, although it has not yet reached its previous high record. The stock at the present price yields a little better than 2 per cent on the investment. Atchison came into the limelight to some extent this morning. Expectations of an increase of the Atchison dividend to the rate of 6 per cent were strengthened by the August statement, showing an increase of \$1,400,154 in gross operating revenue for the month. The increase in operating expenses was only \$549,049, so that the gain in net was compared with August, 1908, was \$850,205. Wall street has believed for several months that if the corn crop came through in anything like the condition hoped for the Atchison management would restore the common stock to a 6 per cent basis.

With Steel selling up to 89½, Atchison above 121 and Reading around 169 the rest of the market became stronger. Erie recovered quickly from the slump of yesterday. It opened up ¼ at 32½ and advanced to 33½. Union Pacific opened ½ higher at 29½, and rose to 30½. New York Central at 133½ was up ¾ and gained another point during the early sales.

American Cotton Oil advanced from 73½ to 75½ during the first hour. Republic Iron & Steel was strong. It opened up ¼ at 46 and rose to 47½. Pressed Steel Car opened unchanged at 49½, and advanced to 51.

New Haven was strong on the local market and on the excellent report of the year's earnings and prospects for a better business for the ensuing year. The stock opened up ½ at 172½ and advanced a point. A good deal of Rotary Ring was traded in and it advanced from 11¼ to 12¼. Arizona Commercial was inclined to be erratic. It opened up ¾ at 47½ and reacted to 47¼. Butte Coalition opened unchanged at 26 and reacted fractionally. Mohawk was up ¾ at 62½ and advanced to 63. It reacted later. Eastern Steamship was steady around 80½.

In the early afternoon New Haven advanced to 174 on the local exchange. Eastern Steamship went to 81½. Good gains were made on the New York market. Atchison going to 122. Rock Island advanced from 38 to 39½. The preferred also made a good gain.

A number of stocks made new high records on the New York market around 2 o'clock. Atchison was selling well above 123. Pennsylvania advanced from 147½ to 149½. Third Avenue rose from 21½ to 22½. Atlantic Coast Line jumped from 134 to 139½. American Telephone & Telegraph on the local board advanced further and was selling around 145.

SHIPPING NEWS

The Cunard liner Saxonia arrived this afternoon from Liverpool and Queens-town. She is bringing 171 saloon passengers, 239 second cabin and 1268 steerage.

Arrivals this morning at T wharf and cargoes were as follows: Metacomet, 15,000 pollock; Marion, 7000 pollock; Spray, 57,000 mixed fish; Annie Perry, 3400 fresh fish; Matiana, 18,500 mixed fish; Arbitrator, 33,000 fresh fish; Joseph R. Johnson, 35,000 fresh fish; Teacumseh, 4000 fresh fish; Elva L. Spurling, 11,000 fresh fish.

Prices at sales this morning were: Haddock, \$2.85 @ 3.75; large cod, \$5.25; small cod, \$3.75; hake, \$2.50; pollock, \$3.25 @ 3.50.

THE COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK—The cotton market opened steady, unchanged to 6 points lower: September 13.05 bid; October 13.09 @ 13.10; December 13.13 @ 13.14; January 13.08 @ 13.09; March 13.18 @ 13.19, 13.19.

LIVERPOOL—Cotton: Business moderate; prices easier. American middling uplands 7.24. Sales 12,000, none for speculation and export. Receipts 4000, 3000 American. Futures opened easy.

OMAHA STRIKERS RETURN.

OMAHA, Neb.—About 100 of the striking street car employees have reported and been put on their old runs. This is about 20 per cent of the total number on strike.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:30 p. m.:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Close
Amalgamated	13 1/2	13 3/4	13 1/4	13 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/4	45 1/2
Am Car & Found	69 1/2	70	69 1/4	69 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
Am Locomotive	59 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/4	59 1/2
Am Lumber	116 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/4	116 1/2
Am Smelt & B. Co.	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/4	99 1/2
Am Smelt & B. Co. p. 112 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/2
Am St. P. New	61	61 1/2	60 1/4	61
Am Sugar	125	125 1/2	124 1/4	125
Am Tel. & Tel.	144 1/2	145 1/2	144 1/4	144 1/2
Am T. & T. Co.	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/4	49 1/2
Atchison	119 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/4	119 1/2
Atchison p. 112 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/2
Atchison p. 114 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/4	114 1/2
Atchison p. 116 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/4	116 1/2
Atchison p. 118 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2
Atchison p. 120 1/2	120 1/2	121 1/2	120 1/4	120 1/2
Atchison p. 122 1/2	122 1/2	123 1/2	122 1/4	122 1/2
Atchison p. 124 1/2	124 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2
Atchison p. 126 1/2	126 1/2	127 1/2	126 1/4	126 1/2
Atchison p. 128 1/2	128 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/4	128 1/2
Atchison p. 130 1/2	130 1/2	131 1/2	130 1/4	130 1/2
Atchison p. 132 1/2	132 1/2	133 1/2	132 1/4	132 1/2
Atchison p. 134 1/2	134 1/2	135 1/2	134 1/4	134 1/2
Atchison p. 136 1/2	136 1/2	137 1/2	136 1/4	136 1/2
Atchison p. 138 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Atchison p. 140 1/2	140 1/2	141 1/2	140 1/4	140 1/2
Atchison p. 142 1/2	142 1/2	143 1/2	142 1/4	142 1/2
Atchison p. 144 1/2	144 1/2	145 1/2	144 1/4	144 1/2
Atchison p. 146 1/2	146 1/2	147 1/2	146 1/4	146 1/2
Atchison p. 148 1/2	148 1/2	149 1/2	148 1/4	148 1/2
Atchison p. 150 1/2	150 1/2	151 1/2	150 1/4	150 1/2
Atchison p. 152 1/2	152 1/2	153 1/2	152 1/4	152 1/2
Atchison p. 154 1/2	154 1/2	155 1/2	154 1/4	154 1/2
Atchison p. 156 1/2	156 1/2	157 1/2	156 1/4	156 1/2
Atchison p. 158 1/2	158 1/2	159 1/2	158 1/4	158 1/2
Atchison p. 160 1/2	160 1/2	161 1/2	160 1/4	160 1/2
Atchison p. 162 1/2	162 1/2	163 1/2	162 1/4	162 1/2
Atchison p. 164 1/2	164 1/2	165 1/2	164 1/4	164 1/2
Atchison p. 166 1/2	166 1/2	167 1/2	166 1/4	166 1/2
Atchison p. 168 1/2	168 1/2	169 1/2	168 1/4	168 1/2
Atchison p. 170 1/2	170 1/2	171 1/2	170 1/4	170 1/2
Atchison p. 172 1/2	172 1/2	173 1/2	172 1/4	172 1/2
Atchison p. 174 1/2	174 1/2	175 1/2	174 1/4	174 1/2
Atchison p. 176 1/2	176 1/2	177 1/2	176 1/4	176 1/2
Atchison p. 178 1/2	178 1/2	179 1/2	178 1/4	178 1/2
Atchison p. 180 1/2	180 1/2	181 1/2	180 1/4	180 1/2
Atchison p. 182 1/2	182 1/2	183 1/2	182 1/4	182 1/2
Atchison p. 184 1/2	184 1/2	185 1/2	184 1/4	184 1/2
Atchison p. 186 1/2	186 1/2	187 1/2	186 1/4	186 1/2
Atchison p. 188 1/2	188 1/2	189 1/2	188 1/4	188 1/2
Atchison p. 190 1/2	190 1/2	191 1/2	190 1/4	190 1/2
Atchison p. 192 1/2	192 1/2	193 1/2	192 1/4	192 1/2
Atchison p. 194 1/2	194 1/2	195 1/2	194 1/4	194 1/2
Atchison p. 196 1/2	196 1/2	197 1/2	196 1/4	196 1/2
Atchison p. 198 1/2	198 1/2	199 1/2	198 1/4	198 1/2
Atchison p. 200 1/2	200 1/2	201 1/2	200 1/4	200 1/2
Atchison p. 202 1/2	202 1/2	203 1/2	202 1/4	202 1/2
Atchison p. 204 1/2	204 1/2	205 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2
Atchison p. 206 1/2	206 1/2	207 1/2	206 1/4	206 1/2
Atchison p. 208 1/2	208 1/2	209 1/2	208 1/4	208 1/2
Atchison p. 210 1/2	210 1/2	211 1/2	210 1/4	210 1/2
Atchison p. 212 1/2	212 1/2	213 1/2	212 1/4	212 1/2
Atchison p. 214 1/2	214 1/2	215 1/2	214 1/4	214 1/2
Atchison p. 216 1/2	216 1/2	217 1/2	216 1/4	216 1/2
Atchison p. 218 1/2	218 1/2	219 1/2	218 1/4	218 1/2
Atchison p. 220 1/2	220 1/2	221 1/2	220 1/4	220 1/2
Atchison p. 222 1/2	222 1/2	223 1/2	222 1/4	222 1/2
Atchison p. 224 1/2	224 1/2	225 1/2	224 1/4	224 1/2
Atchison p. 226 1/2	226 1/2	227 1/2	226 1/4	226 1/2
Atchison p. 228 1/2	228 1/2	229 1/2	228 1/4	228 1/2
Atchison p. 230 1/2	230 1/2	231 1/2	230 1/4	230 1/2
Atchison p. 232 1/2	232 1/2	233 1/2	232 1/4	232 1/2
Atchison p. 234 1/2	234 1/2	235 1/2	234 1/4	234 1/2
Atchison p. 236 1/2	236 1/2	237 1/2	236 1/4	236 1/2
Atchison p. 238 1/2	238 1/2	239 1/2	238 1/4	238 1/2
Atchison p. 240 1/2	240 1/2	241 1/2	240 1/4	240 1/2
Atchison p. 242 1/2	242 1/2	243 1/2	242 1/4	242 1/2
Atchison p. 244 1/2	244 1/2	245 1/2	244 1/4	244 1/2
Atchison p. 246 1/2	246 1/2	247 1/2	246 1/4	246 1/2
Atchison p. 248 1/2	248 1/2	249 1/2	248 1/4	248 1/2
Atchison p. 250 1/2	250 1/2	251 1/2	250 1/4	250 1/2
Atchison p. 252 1/2	252 1/2	253 1/2	252 1/4	252 1/2
Atchison p. 254 1/2	254 1/2	255 1/2	254 1/4	254 1/2
Atchison p. 256 1/2	256 1/2	257 1/2	256 1/4	256 1/2
Atchison p. 258 1/2	258 1/2	259 1/2	258 1/4	258 1/2
Atchison p. 260 1/2	260 1/2	261 1/2	260 1/4	260 1/2
Atchison p. 262 1/2	262 1/2	263 1/2	262 1/4	262 1/2
Atchison p. 264 1/2	264 1/2	265 1/2	264 1/4	264 1/2
Atchison p. 266 1/2	266 1/2	267 1/2	266 1/4	266 1/2
Atchison p. 268 1/2	268 1/2	269 1/2	268 1/4	268 1/2
Atchison p. 270 1/2	270 1/2	271 1/2	270 1/4	270 1/2
Atchison p. 272 1/2	272 1/2	273 1/2	272 1/4	272 1/2
Atchison p. 274 1/2	274 1/2	275 1/2	274 1/4	274 1/2
Atchison p. 276 1/2	276 1/2	277 1/2	276 1/4	276 1/2
Atchison p. 278 1/2	278 1/2	279 1/2	278 1/4	278 1/2
Atchison p. 280 1/2	280 1/2	281 1/2	280 1/4	280 1/2
Atchison p. 282 1/2	282 1/2	283 1/2	282 1/4	282 1/2
Atchison p. 284 1/2	284 1/2	285 1/2	284 1/4	284 1/2
Atchison p. 286 1/2	286 1/2	287 1/2	286 1/4	286 1/2
Atchison p. 288 1/2	288 1/2	289 1/2	288 1/4	288 1/2
Atchison p. 290 1/2	290 1/2	291 1/2	290 1/4	290 1/2
Atchison p. 292 1/2	292 1/2	293 1/2	292 1/4	292 1/2
Atchison p. 294 1/2	294 1/2	295 1/2	294 1/4	294 1/2
Atchison p. 296 1/2	296 1/2	297 1/2	296 1/4	296 1/2
Atchison p. 298 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/4	298 1/2
Atchison p. 300 1/2	300 1/2	301 1/2	300 1/4	300 1/2

Union Pacific p.l.....	107 1/2	108	107 1/2	107 1/2
U S Rubber.....	54 1/2	54 1/2	54	54
U S Rubber p.l.....	121 1/2	122	121 1/2	121 1/2
U S Steel.....	87 1/2	88	87 1/2	88 1/2
U S Steel p.l.....	159	159 1/2	159	159 1/2
Amhsh p.l.....	50 1/2	52	50 1/2	51 1/2
Western Union.....	80	80 1/2	79 3/4	79 3/4
Westinghouse.....	87 1/2	89 1/4	87	88 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

"Search the Scriptures"

Many of the world's greatest and best men and women were devoted students of the Bible and not a few of them have attributed their success in life to a daily study of the inspired word. They did not read the Bible from a sense of duty; they studied it because they found therein that which had for them a practical value in the affairs of every-day life. For them to "search the Scriptures" was no laborious task, for it yielded large returns. The time and effort spent in this way increased their faith in good and enabled them to triumph over evil. Their lives are an enduring monument to the great good to be derived from the honest, conscientious study of the Bible.

It is a complaint frequently uttered by religious leaders that even among Christian people the Bible is not studied as it should be. Perhaps this seeming neglect is due in part at least to the fact that there appears to be so little in the Bible that has direct application to the affairs of the present or is of any practical value when one is concerned about the performance of his daily duties. If such is the case, it is because the reader has not gained the right point of view. The writers of the Bible were all practical men and many, if not all of them, were noted for the good works they were able to perform. In the degree that the reader gains the proper point of view he will be able to make a practical application of the truths recorded in the sacred book.

Christian Science awakens an interest in the study of the Bible and it is demonstrated that the honest student can find much in the inspired word that will help him in all the affairs of life. When the student learns from experience that he is helped by his study of the Bible he no longer regards it as a duty merely, but it is with pleasure as well as profit that he devotes himself to this work. And the more faithful he becomes in his study and the more consistent he is in the application of what he learns, the more he is convinced that when the Bible is understood it makes plain the way of salvation and aids in the practical solution of all the problems of life.

Men and women have been prompted by different motives in their study or reading of the Scriptures. The Bible has appealed to many as a work of literature and as such is read with interest. A few years ago a prominent eastern daily newspaper made mention of the fact that 300 university students had listened for an hour with eager attention,

while a professor read, without comment, portions of the English Bible. A religious periodical declares that "the old book is still the most fascinating volume extant."

The Bible is not only "the most fascinating volume extant" but is the most practical as well as when the underlying Principle, taught therein from Genesis to Revelation, is discerned and demonstrated even in small degree. The real worth of the Bible is not realized until its teachings are so understood that they can be, and are, put into practice. As a work of literature it is unsurpassed by anything of ancient or modern times. For this reason one may read or hear it read with the greatest degree of satisfaction; but when one begins to see that the Bible is philosophical and scientific in its teachings, it becomes a book of practical value to him. He becomes doubly interested in its perusal, for he finds therein that which not only entertains but helps him as well; he finds himself strengthened for the work of life.

The seeming inconsistencies of the Bible have no weight with the one who discerns the underlying Principle of the inspired word. It is not strange that there should seem to be some inconsistencies when it is considered that the writers lived in different centuries, with different surroundings, and wrote under widely different circumstances. When it is recalled how these writings were preserved, translated, and compiled in their present form, it is not strange that there should be some apparent contradictions. But all the discrepancies and inconsistencies pale into insignificance when the reader is able to discern the light of Truth and recognizes the hand of God from first to last.

The student of the Bible is impressed by the fact that in all ages the people reap the reward of obedience and pay the penalty of disobedience. He is convinced that the law of cause and effect is in force today as of yore regulating the affairs of human experience and pointing to the existence of one infinite unchangeable God who is no respecter of persons. He finds the teachings of the Bible summed up in that most remarkable of all discourses, the Sermon on the Mount. When he stops to contemplate the life of the great preacher, he finds that even in the minutest detail it was in strict conformity with his doctrine, and that he was able to prove by his works that his teachings were not only true but practical. And when one stops to consider that the students of the world's greatest teacher were able to follow the Master not only in words but in works, he is assured that the Bible supplies a human need that is not supplied in any other way.

The world grows weary of human interpretations of the Scriptures, which are too often the result of an effort to prove a particular doctrine to be true, rather than the result of an earnest endeavor to gain the truth regardless of preconceived opinions and practices. Suffering humanity yearns for a present salvation and that interpretation of the Scriptures which enables one to show his faith by his works is received with joy and thanksgiving.

It has been said that it is possible to find scriptural authority for any teaching, but this seems to be true only because the theoretical interpretation of the Bible is received as the correct one. It is possible to evolve theories almost without number and when a theory is made the basis of interpretation it seems to have scriptural support. The reader's concept of the Supreme Being is before him continually as he studies the Bible, enabling him to see clearly, or obscuring the true meaning, according to his concept of God.

It is learned in Christian Science that mere personal opinion amounts to nothing. It is only as humanity is able to get away from the material sense of things that a right conclusion is reached. The practical worth of Christian Science is due to the fact that the basis of all it teaches is a definition of God that is scriptural, scientific, comprehensible and demonstrable. This definition of God illumines the Scriptures and they are read with greater interest and profit.

The Christian Scientist is learning to search the Scriptures in a way that brings much present good to himself and to others. He makes a practical application of the teachings of the Bible and he learns from experience that the Bible teaches how to heal sickness, destroy sin and overcome all forms of evil. He becomes convinced that the understanding and application of the teachings of the Bible is the thing most needed in all the affairs of life, business and social as well as religious. Familiar texts come to him with a clearer and deeper meaning as occasion requires. Day by day he sees the need of understanding the Bible, for it points the way of life and teaches him how to avail himself of the innumerable blessings bestowed by his heavenly Father. Truly the Word of God is the voice of Truth to suffering humanity and only needs to be understood and lived to bring a present salvation from all evil, sickness as well as sin.

Sectional Automobile Tire

A new automobile wheel which is drawing much attention abroad has for its feature the fact that the pneumatic tire is sectional, each section having its own valve and being blown up separately. Twelve sections make the complete tire, and should any one of them be punctured, it is only necessary to remove that one and put on a new one, several extra sections being carried. Exchange.

Use of Glass Bricks

Germany uses glass bricks for building purposes with measurable success, says the Chicago Tribune. In Berlin is constructed a small villa, the walls of which are built of glass bricks of several shades of dark green and blue. The glass bricks are especially adapted to construction where light, cleanliness and neatness are particularly in demand. In Hamburg they are utilized in place of windows. They admit light in walls which police regulations require to be fireproof and windowless.

In addition to admitting light to dark hallways, rooms, etc., they are said to possess the same strength as ordinary clay bricks. They are also utilized in walls in yards and partitions in the interior of houses, salerooms, offices, workshops, etc., as well as for the construction of verandas, bathhouses, kiosks, railroad stations, stables, and in other places where cleanliness, light and uniform temperatures are especially desired.

The bricks are also made with a wire coating for fireproof walls. In some of the recently erected buildings in Milan, Italy, bricks made of glass have been adopted for ground and upper floors on account of the light obtained.

The Case for the Umpire

When the umpire of a baseball game began to stand behind the pitcher instead of at the home plate it was considered a great innovation, and when he ran with the baserunner this was even more of a surprise to the public. An article in Munsey's on the qualities of well-known umpires says that no man could remain in this work two weeks who was not honest, and calls attention to the fact that it is usually the decisions against the home team which win him opprobrium, and these certainly must be honestly made. He is a man trained to his work, of quick perceptions, self-control and capable of rendering his judgment instantaneously. As the ball reaches the baseman's hand he must know, then, whether the runner's foot has touched the base or not. The summing up of the case is in the words of one of the fraternity:

"I am on the ground, six feet from the play. My eyes are good. I know what to look for. You are on the bleachers, a hundred yards away. Which of us is in a better position to see exactly what happens?"

Nothing can rightly compel a brave and simple man to a vulgar sadness.—Thoreau.

The highest culture is to speak no ill; The best reformer is the man whose eyes Are quick to see all beauty and all worth, And by his own discreet, well-ordered life Alone, represses the erring.

When thy gaze Turns in on thine own soul, be most severe, But when it falls upon a fellow man, Let kindness control it, and refrain From that belittling censure which springs forth From common lips, like weeds from marshy soil. —Miss Wheeler.

Single Chrysanthemums

Signs are not wanting to assure any one that every year single chrysanthemums are steadily gaining in favor, says F. W. D., in Gardening Illustrated, mainly, of course, with those whose aim is to grow plants for general decoration and for supplying cut blooms for their own table. Single blossoms, fortunately, are not criticized by the home-grower as to the size, as their beauty cannot be thus measured. There are, we know, among the singles many that give us delightful sprays of five and six blooms in a cluster, which are most serviceable for making up for wearing as well as for placing in vases on the table.

There is always a new horizon for onward-looking men.—Stevenson.

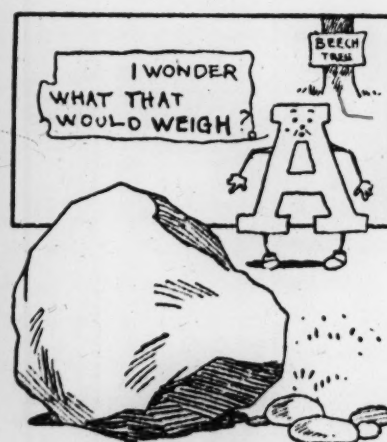
A Forest Glade

As one dark morn I trod a forest glade, A sunbeam entered at the farther end And ran to meet me through the yielding shade. As one who in the distance sees a friend, And, smiling, hurries to him; but mine A eyes. Bewildered by the change from dark to bright, Received the greeting with a quick surprise At first, and then with tears of pure delight. —Charles Turner.

No man resolved to make the most of himself can spare time for personal contention. Lincoln.

Children's Department

PICTURE PUZZLE



What noted watering place?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.
Crocodile.

For Latin Students

One of the magazines lately noted certain slips in Latin which appeared in some well-known literary publications. One writes the genitive of "tempus," "tempi." Another said that a certain "persona" was "gratissimus." A third used for the title of a poem the expression "Trans Limine." Boys and girls often know better than this. What were the proper forms?

She Knew

Dolly was out for a walk and met an old friend of her father. "And how old are you, little one?" asked the gentleman. "But Dolly was indignant. 'I'm hardly old at all; I'm nearly new,' she answered, tossing her head.—Popular Electricity.

Prayer is the native air of the child of God.—Selected.

Jersey: The Channel Islands



VILLAGE OF ROZEL, JERSEY.
Typical landscape in the Channel Islands.

The Channel Islands, of which the largest is Jersey, are, on a clear day, just within sight of St. Malo and the northwest coast of France. To reach them from the nearest English ports requires some seven or eight hours' steam by the mail service. The islands are interesting not because of their beauty only, but because of their somewhat unique position, the peculiarities of some of their institutions, their history and their inhabitants.

On arriving at the port of Guernsey, which would most probably be about dawn after a night spent at sea, the traveler cannot fail to be charmed with the scene around him, the clear atmosphere of the early morning, the quays and buildings bathed in the dazzling light of the sunrise, the transparency of the sea, and the busy throng of sailors and porters unloading the mails and passengers' baggage. Guernsey is the second largest only of the Channel Islands and lies first in the route of the mail boats coming from England. After another two hours, the vessel having rounded the point on which stands La Corbiere lighthouse, steams across St. Aubyns bay, passes Elizabeth Castle on a rocky island at the entrance to the harbor, and is finally berthed at St. Heliers, the principal town and port of the island of Jersey. St. Heliers is said to have acquired

its name from one Helierius, a Christian hermit, who in very early times dwelt among the rocks now forming the foundations of the castle, which derives its name from the great Queen Elizabeth.

The islands have belonged to the English crown, with short interruptions only, since the days of William the Conqueror and the eleventh century, although French is equally as much the language of the people as is English. All the local names are French, the official language of the government is French, the peasants speak a patois or dialect, and yet Anglo-Saxon is the social and commercial language generally in use.

The island was anciently divided into 12 parishes, and upon this division rests fundamentally the organization of its institutions, civil and political, today. In the political constitution of the island the sovereignty of the English crown is supreme, being represented by a lieutenant governor, who not only in virtue of this may exercise the right to veto any legislative measure, but also holds command of all military forces in the island.

This legislative body occupies indeed almost a unique position in English constitutional history representing as it does the self-government of an English possession before the days of any of her self-governing colonies.

This local legislature, known as the States of Etats, is composed of a single

chamber, part of the members of which hold their seats permanently, and part are elected on a triennial system. The president, known as the bailiff, is appointed by the English crown, and he together with those members holding their seats permanently named jurats, 12 in number, constitute as well the royal court or judicial authority of the island. It is interesting to know that the military force until quite recent years was maintained upon a system of militia conscription, all Jersey men serving in the local militia for a certain number of days in the year.

Leaving St. Heliers there are two lines of railway, one going westward to St. Aubyns, the other east to Granville bay and Mont Orgueil.

The island is encircled with pretty bays, Benluy bay and St. Catherine's bay being particularly beautiful, and the bay of St. Aubyns already mentioned has been compared in many ways to the bay of Naples. The leafy lanes, the apple orchards, the little farms and cottages with their gardens and potato fields have an interest peculiar to themselves. Apples held a prominent place in local agriculture for many years, but the growing of early potatoes for the English markets became more general lately. The meadows are the home of the original Jersey cattle, a beautiful breed of cows with fine milking qualities.

The Problem of Domestic Service

"A Servant on the Servant Problem" is the title of an article in the current American which sums up the situation as follows:

The close personal relations existing between servants and employers gives opportunity for envy. This embitters the servant's thought, yet it is a "natural" result of the conditions. The maid works that others may live in ease and pleasure. She would like to possess and to do the things she sees others possess and do. As to dishonesty, the frequent gifts to servants and the personal associations, too, influence them to feel that almost anything in the house is theirs to use. As to the untrustworthiness of maids who fail to keep engagements, this untrustworthiness is quite as marked in the employer, who as a better trained woman should set the example.

The writer finds it an unnecessary rudeness to call maids by their first name, and thinks that "scolding" is another mark of the mistress's sense that her servant is her inferior. Any employer's work may be criticized but not in the scolding mood.

Maids should be allowed to have their meals in pleasant and orderly surround-

ings, with the use of silver, china and table linen. This, it seems to the writer, is only a decent concession to the maid's wish to be respected. She is entrusted with these things—why may she not use them?

Maids should have some time that is absolutely their own every day and also a sitting room of their own where they may entertain their friends. The writer was a nursemaid and remarks that she had absolutely no place to herself, as the nursery which she occupied with the baby was open to the members of the family all day and in the evening the light must be shut off lest it disturb the baby.

To make a maid feel that she is truly respected in her work would greatly add to her efficiency and also attract to the service women of better standards. The great need is for training which will give girls the self-respect in their work which always comes from expert grasp of any subject.

A great need is also for some organization among servants to provide for social life. Shop and factory girls get this kind of thing through their work. The housemaid is isolated and often leads a very lonely life.

Seattle's Statue to Seward

Seattle has recently dedicated a statue to William H. Seward. This is a graceful acknowledgment of the indebtedness of that city to the foresight which added Alaska to our national domain. St. Louis erected a statue to Thomas H. Benton because he foresaw not only the future magnificence of its western "hinterland," but also the magnitude of the trade with the Orient which would one day seek our Pacific ports. "There is the East! there is India!" he exclaimed, as, when advocating the building of a Pacific railroad, he turned and pointed the Senate to the West; and the words are inscribed upon the pedestal of his statue. Seward's foresight as to the coming greatness of Alaska was as true as Benton's concerning the traffic of the Orient, and has been more quickly realized.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Separate Schools

One argument for the maintenance of separate schools for colored children in the South is advanced by Daniel K. Pearsons, helper of education. He says that nothing so discourages the negro child as to see the white students getting ahead of him. It is better for him to compete only with his own race for the present. Dr. Pearsons says that the blacks have better educational advantages now than the so-called "poor whites" of the South.

Dr. Cook and Mt. McKinley

Dr. Cook has perhaps made up his mind at last which is the jollier, mountain climbing or polar exploration. In the book which describes his conquest of Mt. McKinley, the highest mountain in North America, he explains that he "took up mountaineering to offset the home-destroying call of the Arctic." But his "first taste of mid-Alaskan life" in 1903, when the mountain beat him, aroused a thirst for conquest "worse than the return habit of polar travelers," so he went back in 1906 and beat the mountain. Did he go to the north pole to break himself of this new habit of mountaineering? If so, it will take Everest to break him of the poles, the south pole to break him of the Himalayas and after that—? He has pronounced the two spots very like, involving "a similar train of hardships, which hardships are followed by a similar movement of mental awakening, of spiritual aspirations and of profound and peculiar philosophy."—London Chronicle.

The morrow was a bright September morn; The earth was beautiful as if new born; There was a nameless splendor everywhere. That wild exhilaration in the air, Which makes the passers in the city street Congratulate each other as they meet. —Longfellow.

Self-Reliance

Self reliance is a good lesson to learn, and the training in it should begin early. Teach the child how to feed himself, how to button his own shoes, how to brush his hair and wash his face, how to dress himself properly. These things he can very easily learn, one thing at a time. If the child is taught day after day to wait on himself, it will save some trouble in caring for him. But the greatest gain will be in the child's own character, says the Milwaukee Journal.

Teach him how to avoid vehicles in crossing a street; how to find the way to places; how to get off or on a street car; how to do an errand at a store and get the right change. It is sometimes surprising at what an early age children can be taught these things. If a child is taught to use his judgment he will have judgment to use.

A boy trained to self reliance will find that it stands him in good stead at school. He will seldom be wanting others to do his school work for him. He will be a more thorough student. He will not only be self helpful, but will also be able to make himself useful where there is need.

When the time comes for him to go to work he will have a good preparation to begin with.

Humor in Advertising

Wanted: A furnished room for single gentleman looking both ways and well heated and ventilated.

Wanted: A good girl to cook, and one who will make a good roast or broil and will stew well.

Wanted: A young man to take care of a pair of mules of a Christian disposition.

Wanted: A boy to open oysters fifteen years old.

For Sale: A bull dog. Will eat anything. Very fond of children. Hardware World.

Aeroplanes as Scouts; Not Fighters

Wilbur Wright has made the statement that in his opinion the use of the aeroplane for dropping bombs or explosives into a hostile army is impracticable, as the machines must rise 1000 or 1500 feet above ground to escape shell fire. At that height accuracy would be impossible in dropping explosives when moving at 40 to 50 miles an hour. He believes they only use in war would be as scouts and messengers.—Popular Mechanics.

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Allison V. Stewart

PUBLISHER
Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.
Boston, Mass.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class Jan. 10, 1906, at Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL
PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

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Daily, six months, 3.00

In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

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The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all news-stands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.

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Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Office, Suites 2092 and 2093, Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, September 28, 1909.

The Emergence of New York City

IT DOES NOT, as a rule, require much to touch the surface sentiment of a great city. Large communities are more responsive than small ones to forces that play upon the emotions. London, Paris, Berlin and New York can be moved by forms of excitement that would scarcely create a ripple in a provincial town. On the other hand, those things that are of prime importance in the civic life of a community receive more attention in the smaller than in the larger centers of population. It is a fact not peculiar to the United States that there is a higher sense of the dignity and responsibility of citizenship in the town than in the metropolis.

All the more gratifying is it, therefore, to be able to observe from a distance some of the better and more permanent effects upon our chief city of the Hudson-Fulton celebration. The simple, civic pride of New York seems to have been awakened to such a degree that the inhabitants and those instruments that give voice to public sentiment and opinion are manifesting a better understanding of what the history, the rise, growth and prosperity of the city stand for.

The great communities of the country are consequences purely of national advancement. Not one of them could stand alone. New York city, the recognized leader of them all, has not taken the lead through any power inherent in itself, but through the operation of causes with the origin or direction of which it has had nothing to do. If it has become the highest communal expression of the intelligence and energy of the nation, it must not forget the source of its strength and its distinction.

Out of the events of the fortnight of festivities and contact with a million representatives of the citizenship of the republic, we believe, New York will emerge not only more cosmopolitan but more national in aims and characteristics than when she entered upon this celebration. For this she may well be proud, and for this the country may well be proud of her.

The time has come when New York may well cease to be a mere local community, with local aspirations and local prejudices. It may well aspire henceforth to stand for the United States as London stands for Great Britain, Paris for France or Berlin for Germany.

IN VIEW of the reference in President Taft's speeches and in the National Bankers' Association convention to the central bank proposition, and also in view of the near approach of a session of Congress, interest is steadily increasing in the forthcoming report of the monetary commission, of which Senator Aldrich is chairman. Some of the best informed authorities confess their inability to say at this time exactly what the nature of that report will be. It is probably quite true that Mr. Aldrich and his colleagues are watching and endeavoring to discern the signs of the times, that they may propose something that will stand a fair chance of acceptance at the hands of Congress and at the hands of the country.

The Aldrich-Vreeland act, which was intended to meet an emergency and to be merely a temporary safeguard, will expire by limitation on June 30, 1914. Legislative years slip by rapidly, and the five years that intervene before this act expires are likely, in the opinion of a certain group of statesmen and of many financiers, to pass so quickly that unless the interest of Congress and the country can be enlisted in the matter at once, the conditions that existed before the Aldrich-Vreeland measure was passed are likely to be invited to return by a failure to extend the time of the operation of the enactment, or to replace it with something better.

The commission has been carrying on a careful and thorough inquiry into European methods of banking. It has gone into the entire financial systems of some of the continental countries, and the result has been the accumulation of a vast amount of information and data which only in part can be of service in solving our peculiar problems. However, through this tedious process, means of correcting defects in the American financial system have undoubtedly been discovered, while hints have been received from experienced foreign financiers that must be helpful in the framing of a measure designed to place our system on a solid and permanent basis.

There is a widespread presumption that the commission will go very far beyond the scope of its activities as originally outlined. It is expected, indeed, that its report will not rest with proposals for the reformation of our currency system, for the establishment of a central bank and for changes in the laws intended for the regulation of national banks, but that state banks, and banking in general, will be thoroughly discussed and embraced in propositions for legislation of a remedial character.

Young Egypt

ON THE twenty-seventh anniversary of the British occupation of Egypt, Sept. 14, there opened at Geneva the second congress of Young Egypt. Its many-itemed program appears rather more imposing than its attendance, though it must be at once added that what the latter lacks in numbers it makes up in distinction; the attendance of Keir Hardie, M. P., is ample proof thereof. What the Young Egyptians aspire to is clearly set forth in the telegraphic message to the House of Commons, unanimously decided on and signed by the "representatives of the intellectual elements of organized Egyptian political parties gathered in congress at Geneva on the occasion of the anniversary of the entrance of British troops into Cairo." Very respectfully saluting the representatives of Great Britain, they recall the reiterated promises of the British government to evacuate Egyptian territory, and since Mr. Gladstone's reasons for the occupation no longer exist, they ask the House, for England's honor, to secure the withdrawal of the British troops from the valley of the Nile. As if the Hon. Keir Hardie's promised support were not sufficient, a message was likewise despatched to Hussein Hilmi Pasha, Turkish grand vizier, requesting his good offices with the British government. As Egypt is still a part of the Ottoman empire, the request is not without humor.

Young Egypt's program, like the nationalist press, is largely declamatory, with hardly an attempt at constructiveness. The

notion that upon the evacuation of the Nile valley by the British forces a full-fledged parliamentary government would spring up—of the Egyptians, by the Egyptians, and for the Egyptians—is not serious because it dispenses with the most essential aspect—growth. That the experience of constitutionalism, first in Turkey and now in Persia, should have failed to have a sobering effect on the Egyptian nationalists is the strongest argument against their political maturity and fitness at the present time.

It would be puerile to dismiss their claims altogether on the ground that for over 2000 years Egypt had been ruled by aliens and that this rule had definitely incapacitated the Egyptians for self-government. It would be puerile because democracy must eventually triumph everywhere, though we know not when. But in the case of Egypt, there is vastly more at stake than local administration. Unfortunately for its inhabitants, the Nile valley commands the principal highway to India and the far east, and as long as the lure of the Orient lasts, Egypt will count immeasurably more than the Egyptians. Nothing short of the strongest protection will avert a general broil over its possession. Ere the "Youth of Egypt" can be trusted to evolve a government strong enough to safeguard peace under great stress, the patriots will have to satisfy the world of their growth in constructive capacity and sober intent.

Encourage- ment for Invention

M. SANTOS-DUMONT expressed a felicitous and opportune thought when he declared that he should hold his airship patent at the service of his fellow aeronauts, meaning that he would not exact the customary royalties from those using his invention. The spirit shown is not merely sportsmanlike; it is public spirit of an enlightened order. Aviation is likely to give rise to numerous problems of public policy. Jurisdiction of

the air is a question the interest in which radio-telegraphy and aerial navigation share. The broad highways of the empyrean are not yet crowded to an extent to necessitate immediate traffic regulation. The ownership of patent rights, however, is a more immediate issue. Scarcely a day passes but the despatches tell of some new aspirant who grooms an aeroplane in secret until a flight more ambitious than he has essayed before reveals him unto fame, or at least notoriety. Amid all the intricacies of wings, sails, valves, rudders, gliders, motors and propellers there are but a few main types, chiefly the monoplane and the biplane. Despite peculiarities of steering-gear or flexible wing-tips many of these are bound to be but elaborations of other men's original ideas. These elaborations, however, will necessarily have merits of their own and therefore deserve encouragement. What is needed is to insure the pioneers in air craft adequate guerdon for their exercise of skill and perseverance without closing the avenues of enterprise to the emulous.

The pathway of mechanical success is littered with the debris of patents that promised much but that failed because their worth was restricted by private interest. Since aeronautics is fraught with such possibilities for overcoming the limitations of locality, would it not be desirable that some system be inaugurated by which all the world, as well as the happy inventor, might profit by his devices? Governments might offer prizes for meritorious inventions of airships or their auxiliary appliances, successful competition involving the transfer to the public of the right to utilize the invention. Were such prizes made sufficiently substantial, as they well might be, the inventors could harvest their profits without the sale of patents or the competition and risk of manufacture. Already it has been seen that one of the most potent stimuli of aeronautical progress has been the handsome prizes offered by foreign governments, societies of savants, and newspapers.

This system would rightly put the stress on rewarding discovery of a method, not on inhibiting the free use of it. It is consonant with modern thought. Perchance, happily, the plan might be extended so as to include many lines of activity besides aviation.

How the supply of iron ore in this country is likely to be affected by the provision of the new tariff law reducing the duty on iron ore is being made the subject of interesting discussion and conjecture.

No sooner, it seems, was our new tariff bill enacted, with the iron ore schedule revised downward, than Sweden, Spain and other countries entered upon preparations for the shipment of iron ore to the United States. The ore from foreign mines, it is said, will now find a ready demand in this country; in price it can easily compete with the ore mined here; instead of exhausting our own resources in this particular we shall draw upon the iron ore resources of other nations; we shall have all the iron ore we can possibly need, and at a price that will make its working profitable; and our own iron ore supply will be conserved.

It is argued, and with great force, that we might do equally well for our timber supply, and for other of our raw products, by admitting them at a lower rate of duty, or by placing them on the free list; and that, having in mind the conservation of our natural resources, this would be the most sensible thing for us to do. On the other hand, it is said that whatever might be the effect of the removal of the tariff on raw materials of another kind, the reduction of the duty on iron ore has not made that product any cheaper in this country, and that it is not going to do so. Those who use iron and steel, and their manufactured products, will pay as much for them as ever, it is held. It is pointed out, also, that thousands of men who have been engaged in getting out American iron ore will be compelled to seek other employment.

From all this it appears that while we benefit ourselves in some particulars, we harm ourselves in others by doing that which we felt it right to do. Of course, if the whole proceeding be measured by the rule of selfishness, it will be a little difficult to discover just where the change in the tariff in this particular is going to help anybody. Even though it may aid in the conservation of our own resources, it will aid in the exhaustion of the resources of our neighbors. If we measure it by a higher rule, however, we shall be able to see that even though the taking of a righteous step may seem in the beginning to be followed by undesirable results, all things must be adjusted for good in the end.

As DID the patience, perseverance and determination of the famous explorer and inventor whose deeds they commemorate, so will the 50,000,000 Hudson-Fulton stamps, when properly attached to letters, prove that we are sure to "get there" if we firmly attach ourselves to some purpose and stick to it.

Iron Ore and Conservation

NEWFOUNDLAND proposes to shorten the journey from Great Britain to Canada and the United States by twenty-four, possibly thirty-six hours. The vast project, which deserves wide attention, has the support of the government; a land grant of 125,000 acres and a mail contract for twenty-five years with an annual subsidy of \$75,000 are among the inducements of the enterprise. It is the fog-free zone on which the plan is based. That zone stretches eastward from Green bay and is not only fog-free but wind-free. The thick summer fogs of Belle Isle straits do not reach the approach to the bay and the Grand banks are to the south of it. Thus the proposed fast steamship line from an English port to a point on Green bay may be expected to cut the present sea voyage in two, or little short of it. From the landing an eighty-five mile railroad will take the passengers across Newfoundland to a point on Bay of Islands, where fast steamers will make connection with the Canadian mainland. This, however, is not the ultimate shape of the project for the logical communication between Newfoundland and Canada is by a tunnel to be constructed under Belle Isle straits, and from there by a railroad connecting Labrador with Quebec. A brisk and growing passenger traffic will some day warrant the outlay, which at present is out of the question.

But does the public yearn for a three-day crossing? One is inclined to say no. A sea voyage has too many genuine and lasting attractions to invite curtailment beyond a certain point. Above all it calls a halt to the insensate haste of our age. Despite the bewildering records of the Lusitania and the Mauretania, the standards of Atlantic travel do not seem to have changed materially, and judging from lists of passengers the popularity of other ships and other lines continues unimpaired. Had the two Cunarders created a new market, they must inevitably have caused the construction of competing speeders, and at the same time the Newfoundland route would have attracted far greater attention to its possibilities than it did.

The vast importance of the "fog-free zone line" lies in its imperial possibilities. It is a link between the mother country and Canada, the Pacific and Australia, bound to be forged in the course of imperial consolidation. In connection with Canada's new transcontinental, with the proposed "All Red" route, with naval defense—in short, with imperial unity—the Newfoundland project marks an epoch.

The Terms of Forester Pinchot's Retention

THE authoritative statement in which it is said that the President did not at any time during the so-called Pinchot-Ballinger controversy consider the former undeserving of his continued confidence is apparently satisfying to Mr. Pinchot's many friends. In truth, however, there has never been any question in the mind of the public with regard to Mr. Taft's disposition toward a man who had enjoyed in so large a measure the confidence and esteem of his predecessor. Throughout the so-called controversy, the public found no fault with the work that Mr. Pinchot had accomplished when confining himself to his legitimate duties and when acting in accordance with the laws of the country rather than in accordance with his private conception of what the laws ought to be. This appears to have been Mr. Taft's attitude in the matter, also. He is as earnest in his desire for the conservation of our natural resources as was Mr. Roosevelt, or as is Mr. Pinchot, but he is not only anxious that our natural resources shall be conserved according to law, but determined that this shall be the case.

This newspaper at the very beginning of the unfortunate controversy insisted that all parties to it, including the principals, would serve a far better purpose by devoting themselves exclusively to the tasks assigned rather than to criticism of others. We have seen no reason to modify this position, nor to change our opinion that conservation congresses will cease to perform useful parts if they shall hereafter, as in the past, be made vehicles for impassioned discussions such as have lately diverted public attention from the main question.

Whether at the bottom of all this dispute there has been too much zeal, too much personal feeling or too much politics, matters very little now. The important thing is that the dispute is ended.

Mr. Ballinger remains in the cabinet. Mr. Pinchot remains in the forest service. Both share equally in the confidence of President Taft with regard to his insistence upon the observance of the law as it is.

THREE HUNDRED years ago, at the time Hudson was entering New York bay, the Pilgrims were fleeing from religious persecution in England to Holland, where they hoped to enjoy religious freedom. It is generally supposed that the public school had its origin in England, but certain writers claim that at this period there was no movement in England looking to the popular education of all classes. In Holland, on the contrary, not only did civil and religious liberty obtain, but the common school as well, in consequence of which the peasantry with but few exceptions were able to read and write, and the upper classes were acquainted with several of the modern languages, as well as mathematics and the classics.

There is no doubt that the Pilgrims absorbed many of the views that obtained in that country and brought them across the sea to Plymouth rock, but, according to a writer in one of our current magazines, it was not until forty years later that the common school was established in New England, and it was not until 150 years later that the schools of this section extended to girls for the first time the facilities for obtaining a free education, it being considered, evidently, that only the male members of the family had practical use for learning. Meanwhile, in New York, according to this writer, the free school was established in 1623, the minister and the schoolmaster arriving at the same time.

It would seem, therefore, that the common school came to America not through New England, as we have always believed, but through Manhattan. This is offered in no spirit of controversy, but simply for the purpose of submitting facts which bear evidence of being trustworthy from a historical standpoint. What we are especially concerned in, of course, is the fact that the common school did arrive, and continued and waxed strong, until today the schoolhouse is found in every section throughout the length and breadth of our country.

The Three Day Crossing

Origin of Our Public Schools